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[263]

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[169]



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[165]

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[428]

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THE PRIZE COURT
CLAIMS BY ARNHOLD, KARBURG
& COMPANY

In the High Court of Justice, Admiralty Division (in Prize), on June 7th, before the President, the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Evans, the cases of steamships *Eumaeus* and *Khyber* (claim of Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) (part heard), steamships *Syria*, *Nile*, and *Danube* (claim of Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) were taken.

The Attorney-General said these matters had been before his Lordship previously. In the *Eumaeus* case respecting 33 bales of feathers, there was much discussion with regard to a partnership of the parties concerned, and eventually his Lordship held that the partnership goods were in the proportion of 43 to 100 British interest and 57 to 100 enemy, and condemned the 57 per cent. His Lordship stated that, with regard to the balance, if the applicants satisfied the Procurator-General that they had done nothing to risk confiscation an application might be made to realise their share. Certain affidavits had now been made by Messrs. H. E. Arnhold & Co. and the Procurator-General was satisfied and would, so far as the *Eumaeus* was concerned, consent to the realisation of the goods. In the *Khyber* case, his Lordship did not pass judgment on the applicant's shares, but reserved the matter until the decision in the *Eumaeus* had been given. A similar course had been pursued here by the Treasury. The Procurator-General was satisfied, so that he need not trouble his Lordship to go into the details of the *Khyber* cargo.

With reference to the *Syria* and other vessels, it might be necessary to go into the question, as his Lordship had condemned everything. He understood in these cases the claimants would make some application to his Lordship.

Mr. Stuart Bevan for the claimants, Messrs. H. E. Arnhold & Co., said before the war the firm of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. consisted of Mr. H. E. Arnhold and Mr. C. H. Arnhold, who managed the business in Berlin; and Mr. E. Goetz, managing the business in London, who was formerly an American citizen, born of Swiss parents, in America, and who became a naturalised German at some time. The Crown contested very strongly, in all cases in which Messrs. H. E. Arnhold & Co. had appeared to claim their share, the *bona-fides* of these gentlemen. The evidence before his Lordship in the case of the *Eumaeus* and, in fact, all cases in which they were represented, was that these two gentlemen had taken the earliest steps to dissociate themselves from the war. It showed that from the first days of the war they placed themselves under the control of the British Vice-Consular authorities in China, and nothing was done by them until after consulting with, and obtaining the permission and sanction of, the British officials out there. Owing to the difficulty of getting documents from China, where the two gentlemen were more active of the two British partners was and had been before and since the commencement of the war, it was not possible for them to be prepared with evidence on every point raised by the Crown, but on October 16th, Mr. R. W. Wood, on behalf of the Treasury Solicitor, wrote a letter to Messrs. H. E. Arnhold & Co., which he desired to bring to his Lordship's notice. It was addressed to Messrs. H. E. Arnhold's solicitors, and was as follows:

"I am glad to be able to tell you that we have come to the conclusion that Messrs. H. E. and C. H. Arnhold took all reasonable steps to dissociate themselves from their German partners after the outbreak of the war, and that they are therefore entitled to the release of the shares of the cargo seized in this vessel. Formal consent has been given to the order for release of 43 per cent. of the *Eumaeus* shipment, and the Treasury Solicitor instructed to discontinue the proceedings. If Messrs. H. E. Arnhold & Co. have any other shipments in prize would you kindly let me know so that we can deal with them in the same way. We shall not proceed with the appeal from Alexandria."

He desired to point out that the very favourable view taken in that letter of the conduct of these two gentlemen in October, 1916, was the view taken at an earlier date by the Foreign Office, before whom all the facts had been laid.

With regard to the cargo in the steamships *Syria*, *Nile*, and *Danube*, the firm in China were the shippers of goods to Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. in England, and the goods were condemned. In view of the letter he had read and subsequent letters from the Treasury informing the claimants that no opposition would be made to any application that might be made, he applied that day on behalf of Messrs. H. E. Arnhold & Co. to his Lordship to re-open the cases in so far as the claims of these gentlemen were concerned. The claims with regard to the *Syria* and *Nile* related to straw braid, and in the case of the *Danube* to pongee silk. Messrs. H. E. Arnhold & Co. were asking his Lordship to hear their claim to their proportion of these things.

The Attorney-General said he could quite conceive cases in which, if the claimants were taken by surprise and had no opportunity of intervening, a rehearing might be made, and he would have nothing to say in opposition, but in these cases the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China were the claimants, and they filed affidavits in support of their claims, and they made inquiries of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. This was as far back as October, 1914. It was a rather strong order now to ask leave to re-open the proceedings when the applicants were conversant with the circumstances and could have avoided the scandal—or what was little less, the futile proceeding of condemnation.

Mr. Bevan said the claim of the bank was doubtless put forward in a perfunctory way, with a view to the purpose of facilitating proceedings before the Prize Court.

The Attorney-General said it was quite true that suspicions were entertained as to his friend's clients which required close inquiry, but when their position was ascertained the Procurator-General took the view that he ought to bring before his Lordship the position in the case of the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE KUOMINTANG AND GERMANY.DECLARATION OF WAR
ADVOCATED.

THE OPPOSITION TO TUAN.

The following manifesto by Moderate members of the Kuomintang has been sent to the N.C. Daily News:

Owing to the publication in a foreign paper in Shanghai of an article dealing with the alleged activities of the Germans in China, there is danger of the impression being created that the Min Tang (Kuomintang) are as a party opposed to a Chinese declaration of war against Germany. We have categorically to deny this view.

It is within the knowledge of the American and Allied Legations in Peking that some of the leading members of the Min Tang were the first to advocate the entrance of China into the war and to urge on the then Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, the necessity of formulating a war-policy that would align China on the side of the democracies.

Whilst a few prominent members of the Min Tang believed that a departure from neutrality might increase the internal difficulties of China, it is undoubtedly that a majority of Min Tang members have favoured a Chinese intervention in the war. And we are in a position to state that even those of our party who have been opposed to war would at once acquiesce in a war-decision made by a Government whose loyalty to Republican principles and whose opposition to militarism were not in doubt.

Instead of saying that the Min Tang are opposed to China's joining the war on the side of America and the Entente Allies, it is truer to say that the political creed of the Min Tang logically and inevitably commits the party as a whole to support a policy which would range China with the liberal Powers at war with the Germanic States. We hold that if China is to survive as a modern State, she must grow strong. But to be made strong and yet not to be a menace and a danger to the world China must be governed as the world's democracies are governed—according to freedom and not by the sword. It is for this reason that we believe in liberty and in the things of liberty—a free parliament, an unmuzzled Press and the other guarantees and securities of democratic life. And it is for the same reason that we opposed the autocracy of Yuan Shih-kai and are now opposing the militarism of the latter's real successor—General Tuan Chi-jui.

We insist that the democracy of China is facing the same issue that is being fought out in European government by the soldier's sword or government according to the will of the governed. General Tuan Chi-jui's training and experience as a servant of Manchu autocracy disable him—just as Yuan Shih-kai was disabled—from governing this country as a democratic State.

We Ching-lien (Speaker of the House).
C. T. Wang (Vice-President of the Senate).
Lin Sun (President of Provisional Assembly).
Chang Chi (Former President of the Senate).
T. C. Quo (Former Secretary to President Li).
Wong Chao-ming, Chu Fu-chen, and Lu Fu, etc. (Prominent members of the Min Tang).

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated July 18th, state:—
Last week our market was weaker, as there was no demand at all, but since Saturday prices are improving slightly on account of a sudden rise of the Hongkong market. It is impossible, however, to make any prospects for the future, the rice market have being in a very sensitive state.
The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January up to the 11th July is 655,132 tons against 733,444 tons in 1914.
We quote to-day: White rice, No. 2 Sifted Japan quality, Hongkong: \$3.70 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for July-August shipment.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

NO. 1 HONGKONG V.A.D.
Wednesday, 25th inst.:—
10 a.m., Mrs. Tisdall's Class.
Thursday, 26th inst.:—
3.15 p.m., Lecture by Dr. Johnson, P.C.M.O., at the Helena May Institute.
Friday, 27th inst.:—
10.15 a.m., Lecture by Dr. Johnson, P.C.M.O., at the Military Hospital.
11 a.m., Drill. Members attending are requested to bring scissors.
W. WILKINSON,
Acting Adjutant and Hon. Sec.

Eumaeus and the *Khyber*. With regard to the other shipments already condemned, the Procurator-General said it was a matter entirely for his Lordship. It was a position in which care should be taken to safeguard it from being made a precedent.

The President: This is an exceptional case, and must not be regarded as a precedent. I am not at all sure that I have not been too lenient hitherto in allowing matters to be reopened when I have been pressed in these cases. It does appear, however, that the Procurator-General was, shortly after these cases were dealt with, engaged in investigating the general character, so to speak, of the two Arnholds in connection with goods that were shipped and in dealings with Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., and in the course of the correspondence other ships were mentioned, including the *Syria*. I think, therefore, it would be better for me, on the whole, as a matter of great indulgence, to allow the cases to go on now.

The President intimated that the cases should be brought on at the earliest possible date, and he formally ordered the percentage of cargo in the cases of the *Eumaeus* and *Khyber*, which fell to Messrs. H. E. Arnhold's share, to be dealt with in their favour.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. A. P. Blunt has left Shanghai on his way home to join His Majesty's forces.

Lieut. V. J. Holland, of Shanghai, has left the Field Artillery, and has been seconded with the Royal Flying Corps.

Lieut. H. E. Middleton, Machine Gun Corps, late Maxim Battery, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, has been severely wounded in the left arm, at Ypres. He is making good progress towards recovery, but it is feared that he has permanently lost the use of his left hand.

Major Thomas J. Graham, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who is well known in Tientsin, has been appointed second in command of the service battalion of the Fusiliers, with which he became associated when he left Tientsin to rejoin the Army. He served with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in the Boxer campaign of 1900, and in the present war he saw much service in the Dardanelles and in Mesopotamia.

Lieut. (now Capt.) "Bex" Brent, Motor Machine-gun Section, a former Yokohama resident, was the recipient of the Military Cross some time since. The official announcement was:—"He commanded his machine with great coolness under heavy fire, and on his own initiative consolidated a line to resist counter-attack, making several journeys over open ground under heavy shell fire."

Capt. Brent is now training troops for the battery in England, after about sixteen months' work in the trenches.

Two members of the Taikoo Staff at Shanghai have recently made the great sacrifice, while two have been returned from the front wounded. The late A. D. John left Shanghai for the front on October 31st, 1916, while Capt. Ian K. Matheson, of the Scotch Highlanders, who has died of wounds received on May 3rd, had been at the front since May, 1916. He volunteered shortly after war was declared, leaving Shanghai on October 25th, 1914. The two wounded are Lieut. John Swire, of the Essex Yeomanry, who got a leg wound in the action at Monchy; and 2nd Lieut. W. J. Brown of the Machine Gun Corps, also wounded in the same action.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred on Major George Campbell Wheeler, Gurkha Rifles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, of Yokohama, for the most conspicuous bravery and determination. This officer, together with one Gurkha officer and eight men, crossed a river and immediately rushed the enemy's trench under heavy bombing, rifle, machine-gun, and artillery fire. Having obtained a footing on the river bank he was almost immediately afterwards counterattacked by a strong enemy party with bombers. Major Campbell Wheeler at once led a charge with another officer and three men, receiving a severe bayonet wound in the head, but managed, in spite of this, to disperse the enemy. This bold action on his part undoubtedly saved the situation. In spite of his wound he continued to consolidate his position.

Lieut.-Commander Whittall, whose "With Botha and Smuts in Africa" Messrs. Cassell publish, took to the sea from boyhood. It was so monotonous—ten years without a shipwreck!—that, finding himself in China, he changed over to the sea of journalism. Soon came the China-Japan war; he joined the Japanese army in Korea, and was present at the capture of Port Arthur and at Wei-hai-wei. He was in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war. Then in the Boxer campaign he was with Admiral Seymour's force which tried to relieve the Peking Legations, and he also accompanied the Allied Army to the Chinese capital. Adventure took him next to Somaliland. In 1914 he was in England, living quietly, when the outbreak of war called him, though well over military age, to the country's service in the theatres with which the book deals.

LIBEL ACTION AT SHANGHAI.

LETTER TO THE CAPT. SUPT.
OF POLICE, HONGKONG.

In H. M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, on July 10th, before Mr. Skinner Turner (Assistant Judge),
Riva Pollock alias Riva Polliak sued Joseph Rothman for alleged libel, stating that on or about March 10th, 1917, he sent a libellous letter to the Captain Superintendent of Police, Hongkong, to which the defendant forged the signature of one "A. Furness." The claim was brought under the Slander of Women Act, 1891.

Mr. H. D. Rodger appeared for the plaintiff.
His Lordship ordered pleadings.

At the annual meeting of the Shanghai Electrical Construction Co., Ltd., in London, a final dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., less Income-tax, for the year 1916 was declared, making 10 per cent. for the year, as against 7 per cent. in 1915. The Chairman, Sir Alfred Dent, mentioned that altogether the Company had lost \$2,000,000 by depreciation of subsidiary coinage.

Rear-Admiral C. D. Goodrich, of the United States Navy, advocates the hanging of the German submarine officers and crews who caught red-handed. "Guilt," he says, "is personal, and it is idle to contend that they obeyed orders." Fifty years ago British officers would have strung up the first submarine captain they captured. Lord Cochrane also declared that if any freshets attacked his ships he would hang the crews of any he caught. Sir Thomas Hardy, the friend of Nelson, made a similar declaration during the second American war.

THE TORPEDOED "TRANSYLVANIA."

RESCUE WORK BY JAPANESE DESTROYERS.

The British Admiralty has sent a telegram of thanks and congratulation to the Japanese Admiral in the Mediterranean for the splendid work of Japanese destroyers in rescuing troops and nurses from the troopship *Transylvania*. It is understood that some of the Japanese officers and men will receive decorations from the King.

The report of the Japanese Admiral speaks in the highest terms of the perfect order maintained and the courage displayed by troops, nurses, and others on board the transport. Of these the majority, according to the British officer in command, were saved by Japanese destroyers, when during the forenoon a torpedo was launched against the *Transylvania* from a submarine, which was hidden behind a sailing vessel. It struck the troopship in the forepart. One of the Japanese destroyers proceeded at full speed alongside the vessel, and at once began the rescue of those on board. When she had taken 500 off, the Japanese officer saw a second torpedo, and this crashed into the after-part of the *Transylvania*. The second torpedo caused an explosion, and many casualties among men who were at the moment leaving the *Transylvania*. The destroyer thought it prudent to sheer off with the rescued she had on board.

Other Japanese destroyers were on the scene, and two of them fired on a periscope with unknown result. Other Japanese destroyers came alongside the *Transylvania* and took off over a thousand troops. The first destroyer had in the meantime proceeded to land her 500 troops, and the other vessel with her thousand survivors did likewise. The two vessels subsequently returned to continue the work of rescue. By this time the *Transylvania* had sunk, and Allied destroyers and trawlers were on the scene.

SUBMARINE WAR.

SIR E. CARSON'S STATEMENT.

GERMAN OFFICER'S BOAST.

The *Matin* publishes an interview which M. Hugues Leroux has had with Sir Edward Carson. The latter said:

"We cannot give to the English people, however conscientious they be, news which would give them the erroneous idea that there is no longer need to limit our consumption. But what may be strongly affirmed is that the entry of the United States into the war brings us from the naval point of view advantages the extent of which has not perhaps been appreciated by the public. First of all, we shall regulate the use and direction of our tonnage. There will no longer be any wastage of transport, and their protection, which we have successfully organised in the British Channel, America, will be able to assure in the Atlantic. As regards the food supplies which Germany might be able to obtain neutrals, we are practically in control of these, since we are in a position to stop and visit all vessels. Think of the consequences of these possibilities; they are calculated to increase our confidence."

M. Hugues Leroux then reproduces the interrogatories put to an officer of high rank in the German navy, who was taken prisoner by the British. That the officer is a person of importance appears from the fact that the British Admiral in command was requested by three Sovereigns to extend to him the treatment believed to be due to his rank:

"The calculations of our Supreme Command," he asserted arrogantly, "show that Great Britain from next October will not be in a position to continue the war owing to the great number of her naval losses." "But do you not anticipate," he was asked, "that as a result of the entrance of the United States into the war the number of your submarine successes will considerably diminish?"

"Bah," replied the prisoner, "the United States? What can they do! They are not a military Power. I have always written, and our highest authorities have endorsed what I wrote, that if Great Britain had been willing to join with us our two countries could have dominated the world." "What you say," continued the questioner, "is a good example of your mistakes in psychology, since neither now nor at any other time has Great Britain ever dreamed of such a thing."

To this the prisoner's answer was, "You cannot make me believe that."

The conversation then turned to the peace which would satisfy Germany. The submarine officer affirmed that Germany could not be starved out; after the war she would send her ships to fetch for her all the materials of which she would stand in need. When it was observed that the torpedoing of hospital ships would close all markets to Germany, who would be obliged then to send her army with the ships, the submarine officer, somewhat taken aback by the suggestion that the nations would refuse to trade with Germany, said that he himself had never attacked a hospital ship, and he would never believe that the British Admiralty would use the disguise of hospital ships for transports. The questioner quoted to him the phrase from his vessel's log, which stated they had not had the chance to torpedo a hospital ship. For reply the submarine commander burst into a laugh.

"The co-operation of America," what does that signify, I ask you?" said the officer in reply to another question. "It signifies that a hundred million men, with all the resources for work and manufacture at their command, willingly impose conscription upon themselves in order to 'kill Germans,'" retorted his interlocutor.

THE WAR.

BRITISH INFLECT HEAVY CASUALTIES.

GERMANS OCCUPY TARNOPOL.

RUSSIA ENDANGERED BY ANARCHY.

APPALLING OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Branco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDERS PENETRATE ENEMY POSITIONS

LONDON, July 24th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—This morning's raid southward of Avion penetrated the enemy's positions on a front of 600 yards to a depth of 300 yards. We inflicted heavy casualties and much damage.

We successfully raided the strongly-held farm eastward of Oosttaverne.

We repulsed an enemy attack north-westward of Cherisy.

There was aerial fighting throughout yesterday, when the visibility was excellent.

Our aeroplanes successfully co-operated with the artillery and dropped three tons of bombs on aerodromes, ammunition dumps, and railway sidings with good results. We brought down fourteen enemy machines, including a raider from England. Nine of ours are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a successful local operation to the south of Avion and reached our objectives with little loss. We took over fifty prisoners.

We raided and bombed dug-outs to the south of Havrincourt and in the neighbourhoods of Bullecourt and Hollebecq.

We repulsed raids at Lombartzyde and south-east of Loos.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES.

PARIS, July 24th.

A communiqué states:—The bombardment of our positions at Hurtebise and in the Craonne region continues most violent, especially on the California Plateau. There was no infantry action.

Eight hundred and fifty shells were thrown into Rheims to-day.

In Champagne a German attack north-west of Mont Cornillet was completely repulsed.

Our batteries were most active against organisations in the Morenvillers region. A long-range German gun fired one hundred shells north of Nancy. There were no casualties. We carried out a reprisal by effective fire on works at the Chateau Salins.

EARLIER CABLES.

VIOLENT FIGHTING.

PARIS, July 23rd.

A communiqué says:—German attacks, accompanied by violent bombardments, continued last night on the plateau before Craonne to Casemates. After the finish of the bombardments and extremely violent attempts, the enemy succeeded in penetrating our first line, but an immediate vigorous counter-attack ejected him from all but a small portion.

The struggle on the California Plateau only ended late at night, and, despite all his efforts, the enemy was unable to drive us off the Plateau.

MUTUAL ATTACKS.

LONDON, July 23rd.

A German official wireless message states:—There has been an artillery battle all night long in Flanders.

Air squadrons unsuccessfully attacked our balloons. We brought down eight aeroplanes.

The enemy delivered a vigorous night attack between Avion and Mericourt, but we equalised the enemy's success.

We attacked on the northern slope of Winterberg and carried several lines of trenches on a front of one kilometre, taking 230 prisoners.

GERMANS USING "SMOKE-POTS."

LONDON, July 23rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters says that owing to the fact that the bombarded position is usually entirely cut off from communication with the rear, the Germans are now using "intelligence" bombs and shells in order to communicate with the rear during a bombardment. The bombs are fired from trench mortars with a range of five hundred yards, in order to establish communication with the first line under bombardment and the battalion or regimental commands in the rear, while shells are fired from nine-throwers at a range of thirteen hundred yards in order to link up the battalion and regimental commands with the artillery and brigade headquarters. These bombs and shells fall in an agreed spot, thus reducing the danger to a minimum.

Another use to which the enemy is increasingly resorting is the concealing of positions with smoke. A recently captured Order to the enemy artillery announces that a larger number of smoke-pots will be issued to batteries. When a battery is under fire directed from an aeroplane, these will be placed to the windward of the battery, which the fumes will conceal. Obviously smoke can also be utilised to conceal trenches and redoubts, provided the wind is favourable to the enemy.

The enemy is also giving more attention than ever to the possibilities of gas-shells, in the use of which specially trained officers are instructing artillery commanders.

Africa.
EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
EAST AFRICA OPERATIONS.
TWO ENEMY POSITIONS EVACUATED.
LONDON, July 23rd.
An East African official message states:—The enemy evacuated Mtsakama on the 17th instant. We pursued the main body which occupied a ridge to the north of Narongombe, which we attacked on the 19th. There was severe fighting, the enemy stubbornly resisting and frequently counter-attacking, sustaining heavy losses. Our casualties were also considerable.

The enemy evacuated Kitope, and we drove the rearguards towards Madaba. The enemy retreat towards Mahenge continues.

Belgian columns are pursuing a small German column southward through Engaruka, to the west of Lake Natron.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN VERSION OF AIR RAID.

LONDON, July 23rd.

A German official wireless message states:—Our air squadron bombed Harwich, with visibly good effects. All our machines returned.

Russian front.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

FAITHLESS TROOPS JEOPARDISE SUCCESS.

LONDON, July 23rd.

A Russian official wireless message says:—We attacked in the direction of Vilna, penetrating to a depth of two miles in some places in the neighbourhood of Krevo. We took over one thousand prisoners.

The instability and moral weakness of certain detachments are jeopardising the development of further success, but a great number of our officers have perished gallantly fulfilling their duties.

The enemy continues the offensive between the Sereth, the Strypa and the Zlotilpa and has occupied four villages. There is intense enemy-artillery activity south of Berezhovica and Valka.

GERMAN ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 23rd.

A German official wireless message states:—A Russian attack to the south-west of Drinsk failed.

A Russian attack at Krevo penetrated our position, but a counter-attack drove the enemy out except at two points.

Our counter-attack to the south of the Sereth developed and the Russians retreated into the Carpathians.

We occupied heights immediately to the west of Tarnopol and crossed the Rohatyn-Ostrow Railway, while we have begun a forward movement astride the Dniester. The Russians strongly resisted to the south of the railway.

Russian activity has increased along the ridge of the Carpathians as far as Putna. Lively fire on the Lower Sereth indicates impending battles.

GERMANS OCCUPY TARNOPOL

LONDON, July 23rd.

Reuter learns that the Germans have occupied Tarnopol.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, July 23rd.

An official message from Egypt states:—Two enemy cavalry forces on the 18th instant pushed nine miles to the west of Beersheba. Our mounted forces drove them back to Beersheba. We successfully raided trenches to the south-west of Gaza.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SALONICA FRONT.

LONDON, July 23rd.

An official message from Salonika states:—We successfully raided Homondos, south-west of Seres.

Our aeroplanes bombed Demirhisar and Pulojvo.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AGRICULTURISTS' WAGES.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The House of Commons has rejected the thirty-shillings minimum wage amendment in connection with the Corn Production Bill.

ANARCHY IN RUSSIA.

A DOLEFUL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

PETROGRAD, July 23rd.

The Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates Council and the Peasants' Congress, after an all-night sitting, passed a resolution saying that the country was threatened by a military débâcle and internal anarchy, declaring that the State and the Revolution were endangered, and proclaiming the Government to be a Government for the safety of the Revolution, according it unlimited power to re-establish the organisation of the Army and public order.

A CLIMAX APPROACHING.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The situation in Russia is momentarily overshadowing the Western Front. Events seem to be approaching a sort of climax.

The news that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and the Peasants' Delegates have given the Government full power is welcomed, as are the indications that the Government will sternly deal with the forces of anarchy.

At Petrograd the all-important question is:—Will M. Krensky be able to stay the rot at the Front, which undoubtedly threatens to create the most dangerous menace yet experienced?

APPALLING STATE OF AFFAIRS AT THE FRONT.

An appalling official account of the situation on the South-Western Front has been received by the Russian Government. It says that a fatal crisis has occurred in the morale of the troops.

Most of the units are completely disorganised and the offensive spirit has utterly disappeared. Orders are not heeded, and exhortations by comrades are replied to by threats and shots.

Some elements have voluntarily evacuated positions, without awaiting the approach of the enemy. Sometimes urgent orders for reinforcements are dismissed for hours.

For a distance of hundreds of versts, long files of robust and shameless deserters are proceeding to the rear, and frequently entire units desert.

Extreme measures are necessary to avert a catastrophe, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Western Front has ordered the deserters to be fired on, as he must take merciless action against the cowards who are selling Russia and the Revolution.

AGA KHAN CHAMPIONS VISCOUNT HARDINGE.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The Aga Khan, in the course of a long letter in the Times supporting Viscount Hardinge, says:—"If any Indian were now in either House of Parliament, no matter of what religion, Province or political complexion, he would have been eager to testify in the Mesopotamian debates to the strength and unanimity of Indian admiration for and attachment to Viscount Hardinge and to condemn the ignorant attacks made upon him in some portions of the Press. My countrymen of all shades of thought feel that he has been most unjustly and ungratefully treated, and I am constrained to write on their behalf. Viscount Hardinge's work in India, both in peace and war, should be judged as a whole and not alone by a temporary breakdown of military arrangements in Mesopotamia. The hold Viscount Hardinge has upon the affection and gratitude of India has not been diminished by the findings of the Commission. The Mesopotamian breakdown was the inevitable result of a mistaken policy so long pursued in relation to Indian military resources, actual and potential. Every well-informed man knew during the last ten years of the inevitability of war with Germany, but no attempt was made to adjust the prospective utilisation of Indian military strength to such a contingency. Yet when the moment of the world crisis came, Viscount Hardinge rightly trusting India's profound loyalty to the Empire and her indignant repudiation of German efforts to induce her to revolt, sent the flower of the Indian Army to France, and it arrived in time to share in the glory of saving Calais. No request from England for help in any of the theatres of war was refused. Viscount Hardinge relied on his military advisers and on the unanimity of expert official opinion. His fall was one of too generous response, considering the means immediately available to the means made upon India. Indian opinion heartily endorses the refusal of Mr. Balfour to accept the resignation of Viscount Hardinge."

CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

PAOIFIST MOVEMENT DENOUNCED.

PARIS, July 23rd.

The Senate has unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the Government. It trusts the Government to suppress all propaganda against discipline for the security of the nation.

Previously, M. Clemenceau delivered a remarkable speech denouncing pacifism in general.

Amid cheers, M. Ribot said now he knew the whole of Parliament was at the back of him he could govern more strongly. Germany needed peace and meant to secure it in any way she could. In the presence of the campaign of treachery, the police must redouble its vigilance. The foul-German propaganda must be suppressed. If France wished for peace through war weariness, she no longer was worthy to be called France. There must be no blind optimism and also no excessive uneasiness. France could not be conquered.

REPAIRING GERMAN RUIN IN FRANCE.

THOUSANDS OF MAIMED TREES RESTORED.

Mr. Henry Wood, the Special Correspondent of the United Press of America with the French Armies, describes how the French have rescued many of the trees mutilated by the Germans in their retreat. He says:—

"There were thousands of trees that the close pursuit of the French prevented the Germans from completely cutting down. Instead the tree-killers cut off a circle of bark around the trunk, which with a few days' exposure to the sun would be sufficient to kill peach, plum, apple, apricot, and cherry trees that had been half a century attaining their productive-ness. These trees, presented the easiest problem. The wounds were merely bound up like the wounds of a soldier. Thousands of Army surgeons and Red Cross ambulance drivers and stretcher-bearers assisted in this work. The circle where the bark had been cut away was first covered with a special grafting cement, and the entire wound then carefully bandaged up—often with bandages that had been prepared for human limbs. So great was the number of trees that had to be dressed in this way that the entire available supply of grafting preparation was quickly exhausted. Tar was then used as a substitute and bandages also had to be found, and in the end it was discovered that moss twisted and tied about the dressed wound was as effective as anything else."

A much more serious problem presented itself where the trees had been entirely cut out or sawn down. But here French genius also solved the problem. The stumps, protruding usually two or three feet from the ground, were first trimmed off so as to conserve the sap and prevent the death of the roots, and then treated with the grafting paste and carefully bandaged till the cut-down tree lying at the side huddled in the sap and life that remained in it. Branches that showed great numbers of buds and other signs of exceptional vitality were then cut off and finally grafted into the carefully prepared stumps. To-day these grafts are in full leaf and blossom. The roots appear to have been entirely saved by this process and years have been saved in restoring the cut-down orchards of France."

On every hand are also to be seen carefully cultivated and sown fields each bearing its little painted sign "Terrain cultivé par l'Armée." The few horses that are being used for the fields are those whose guns and ammunition caissons wait unharnessed at the side of the field to be taken up again as soon as a little ploughing or harrowing is done. Likewise, except for an occasional old man or old woman working away on small gardens, all of the heavy work of the fields is being done by soldiers. As the troops pass, either going to or from the front, they stop and dedicate the day to the cultivation of the redeemed fields. The next day they pass on and other troops take up the work."

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"SMUTS THE APOSTLE OF PEACE."

Under the heading "Smuts the Apostle of Peace" the Cologne Gazette comments as follows on a brief report of the meeting of the League of Nations Society: "Smuts and the English—and indeed also Wilson and the United States, France, and Russia—should use their new peace broom on their own door-step, where it is most wanted. Who repudiated with contemptuous laughter all attempts to make peace? Who for decades preached and practised 'revenge'? Who promoted the Pan-Slav agitation policy and lit conflagration after conflagration? Who made the encirclement policy the motto of Europe? Who sent masses of munitions over the seas to destroy a 'free people' which to-day, in spite of everything, is still maintaining itself in victorious defence against all these hostile assaults? Who was the diplomatist whom the English ought to have watched better? Was it not Peace-Grey? And the others, were they not Peace-Edwards, the Peace-Tsars, and Peace-Wilson with his Notes? When one reads Smuts' speech and thinks of England one is tempted to suppose that the South African is ironically holding up a mirror before the English. But unfortunately he is only a hypocrite, according to the habit of all who are English by nature or by choice. Now, when the united war agitators see how badly things are going, they might perhaps make peace. But they had peace. Why did they not keep it?"

"PROHIBITION."

THE NEED FOR DEFINING TERMS.

[BY CANON HORSLEY.]

It is well known, and generally forgotten, that to define terms used in argument or controversy avoids waste of time and the probability of mutual misunderstanding. The old parable of the knights and the shield that was golden on one side and silver on the other shows that often men would see that there was no reason for variance when they understood by definition what was only a cause of difference while it remained undefined. And, at the worst, accurate definition would only result in its being so evident that nothing could reconcile the views held by each, but they must agree to differ.

This need for definition is much in evidence in what is being now said and written for or against the various proposals for the restriction, for the control, or the abolition, of the traffic in alcoholic liquors. To begin with, some use the word alcohol as if it connoted and included all intoxicating liquors; some use it as the equivalent of spirits only; while others avoid confusion by using it only in its real sense as a narcotic poison found in varying proportions in bread and jam, in beer, and in vodka.

But especially it is necessary just now for writers and speakers to define what they mean by Prohibition. There are five ways in which it is being commonly used in discussion:

1. I heard at a conference this week the argument used that we need not be afraid of the word, since the Control Board had introduced Prohibition in the Carlisle area. This was confusing Prohibition, which the Board has considered neither just nor politic, with restriction, which has always been co-existent with any tolerance of the liquor traffic by national law. One might as well say that sugar is now prohibited, as to apply the term to the novel restrictions so salutary and so efficacious in the last two years. There may be locally, or temporarily, or in measure a prohibition of ardent spirits (and most believe that a general prohibition of such soon after the war began would have met with quite insignificant opposition); but nowhere has a prohibition of beer been carried out.

2. There is the personal prohibition which denies all entrance of all forms of alcoholic liquors to our bodies or our houses, and this myriads of teetotallers have adopted for all their life, or at any rate since they seriously considered the question. In this sense the King is a prohibitionist, and, as one who anticipated his advice by nearly forty years, I have only to regret that so very few have followed his advice and example. Against this personal prohibition of what the host can only be described as a luxury, there can nothing be said while we are called upon to self-denial even in the necessities of life.

3. There is the now ancient cry of some zealous temperance advocates and organisations: "The total and immediate suppression of the liquor traffic," which having failed in our land for two generations at least, now thinks, or hopes, that the stress of war-time will at last give it some chance of prevailing. Others, equally strong in their personal prohibition, consider that the demand for national yet is a hindrance to national progressive restriction. It is a pious opinion, an aspiration after an ideal, but there is no evidence that Parliament or the nation consider it a matter of practical politics.

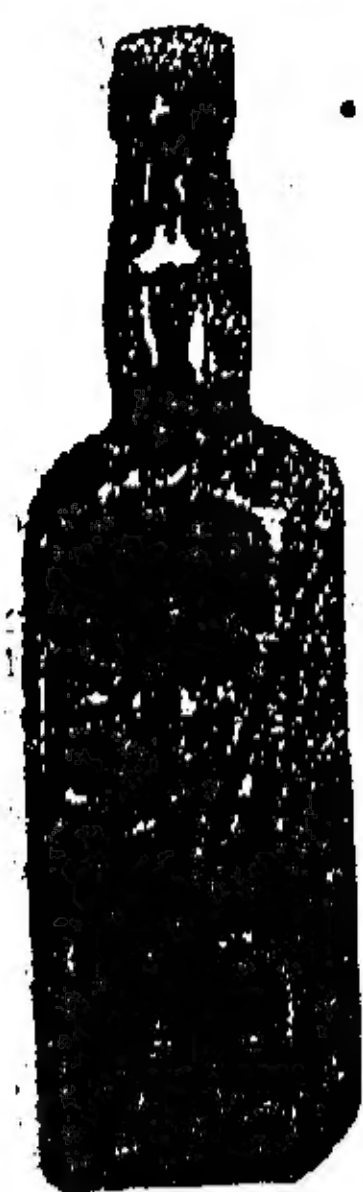
4. There is the cry, with much more to commend it, of war-time prohibition, urged with a wealth of figures that none should ignore, by the Strength of Britain Movement. This is supported both by those who have consistently and persistently advocated an entirely "dry" England, and by others who do not agree with them, but yet think an exceptional time justifies an exceptional measure. But there is one most important question which they generally evade. Is compensation to be given to those whose licences you temporarily abolish? The great majority seem to me, in conversation and in correspondence I have had, to scout the idea of giving compensation. But obviously this must be faced, and some evidence must be adduced that the nation, which for good or for evil has deliberately made compensation part of its policy, is ready to prohibit without any solatium the trade which Mr. Balfour's Act established and endowed in a way hitherto unknown.

5. And others, while upholding war-time prohibition, distinctly mean compensation as a matter of justice. In this case some estimate should be afforded of the sum required, and also of what would happen if peace quickly followed, the prohibition. Is the sum paid to be measured by the duration of the war, or is it to be adequate to the continued and eternal prohibition which the more ardent desire and profess to expect as a result of a temporary measure? Canada has shown us that this is a matter as to which our men abroad should be consulted, and not merely those who remain at home, and our officers and men in the Army should be consulted as to whether, in the years of demobilisation and return home, there is to be for them total abstinence in every club and restaurant and home.

Obviously we should make up our mind, each one of us and as a nation, as to what we mean by Prohibition, and what we desire it should entail. Our personal abstinence should not make us deny all liberty of choice to others. Our bright visions of an ideal world not a dazzle us that we become blind to the difference between what we think like to get and what we are likely to have. In many things, the enemy of the good is a shadowy cause as to which we must keep it.

—Daily Chronicle.

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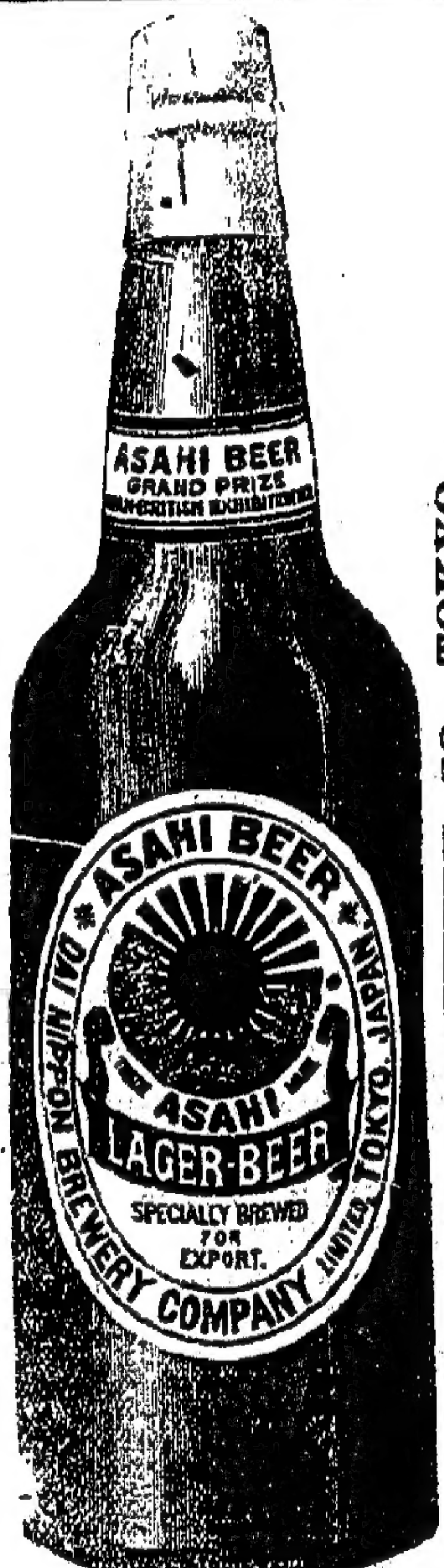
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
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THERAPION

WEATHER REPORT.

On July 24th at 11.57.—No returns from Japan and Indo-China. Pressure has decreased slightly at all stations reporting; it is probably highest in the Pacific to the south of Japan. An area of relatively low pressure covers China and Annam generally.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 3.36 inch. Total since 1st January, 48.41 inches, against an average of 48.40 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Gap Road	S.W. winds, moderate; generally, some rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

SIGNAL	MEANING.
1.—Red cone.	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.—Black cone.	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
3.—Black cone inverted.	Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
4.—Black drum.	Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
5.—Black ball.	Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
6.—Double cone.	Gale expected to increase.
7.—Black cross.	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS (Lamps)	MEANING.
1.—White-white-white.	
2.—Green-white-green.	
3.—Green-white-white.	
4.—Green-green-white.	
5.—White-white-green.	
6.—Green-green-green.	
7.—Red-green-red.	

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals. Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Road, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sai Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 48.45 m.p.h. mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertainty of movements of typhoons, and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Road, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a localized typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

GERMAN TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

THE KAISER'S ORDERS.

BARBARITY TO AUSTRALIANS.

The Kaiser has been visiting the Arras front, and the *Colonne Gazette* has reported something of his speech, but there were passages in it which, apparently, even that journal considers it indiscreet to reproduce. These have reference to the British.

The Kaiser told his soldiers that they were to hate us as heartily as their capacity for righteous wrath would permit, and that in future no prisoners were to be taken nor any mercy shown. He seems to have been a trifle contradictory, for shortly afterwards he was saying that such prisoners as are taken are to be treated with the utmost severity, and that on no account is there to be any fraternizing.

It seems that these remarks have caused some consternation in the enemy ranks, because the Huns realize that we are doing most of the prisoner-taking in these days, and that there is such a thing as retaliation.—*Reuter.*

ESCAPED AUSTRALIANS VIVID STORY.

The following dispatch has been received by the High Commissioner for Australia from Mr. C. E. W. Bean, Official Press Correspondent with the Australian Force in France:—

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, May 27th.

There have arrived back from the German lines, across many lines of German trenches, two Australians who were captured in the Hindenburg line after the brave attack of April 15th. That unparalleled adventure of infantry against unbroken wire, without artillery, came near success. When it failed, the Germans captured nearly a thousand Australians, and they have chosen, in their wisdom, to treat these Australians to intentional "punishment." They are similarly "punishing" British troops. They have these Australians completely at their mercy for the time being—they can starve and ill-treat them as much as they like. One can only thank Providence that Australians have a long, long memory, and that Germans may regret for years the months when they did their will upon this thousand men.

It is at the end of a long and splendid fight that their story begins. The prisoners were marched up a village street into the yard of a big house. Flash lights on smart horses were quartered in the village, and when the Uhlans had been through them for souvenirs there was not much left worth getting. Some young German officers drove up in motor-cars, and the big officer above mentioned came out. The young officers mixed with the men and made themselves as pleasant as they could, talking and asking questions. One Australian put them off as much as he could, but the German officers would never ask them any dishonourable question. A big German officer, in a distinguished-looking uniform, had a fondness for haranguing. In the intervals of his work he harangued them about the iniquities of England. He delivered to the wounded a lecture on the crimes of Mr. Lloyd George.

Meantime the Australians were tearing up their letters and papers. The yard became suddenly littered with torn papers, when the Germans noticed it and told them that if it continued they would be severely dealt with. They were searched and told that knives, razors, and letters must be given up, but they could keep their watches, money, and pen-knives. The activity of the Uhlans had long since made both this announcement and the search of doubtful value. The searching took some hours. They were given a loaf of bread to every five, and coffee was brought in, but few had anything but their helmets to drink it in, and so most had none. They sat in the snow, wet through, till they were turned into a big church. Neither this night nor any other night afterwards were they given a single blanket—so far as the escaped men know they have none yet. They lay in the church for the night.

Next morning they were called from the church by battalions. The big officer after another harangue, gave the order to march, and down the road they went between the Uhlans. Some of the wounded were kept behind, but one man shot through one arm by a bullet, which expanded, and also through the other wrist, and a third who had his fingers blown off by a bomb were amongst those who were forced to march.

Seven hundred and fifty-six Australians from all States of the Commonwealth were off into German territory, and it was from this time that the deliberate German policy towards them began to appear. On their second day after capture they were given a loaf of bread between four men and some coffee. They were not told that this was their whole day's ration, but it was. The bread had been so sour for some of them the first day. They were glad to eat it the next.

The road was slushy after snow. They passed a gang of men scraping the mud off it. These were civilian "weed" men, some of them old "blue" French ex-convicts. They asked if our men had any bullock beef. They were British prisoners. Another gang passed in a smock frock, harrowed up by ropes to a wagon which they were pulling. These were Russians.

FRENCH SAMARITANS ROUGHLY HANDLED.

At a siding they were put into cattle trucks in which they were jolted along till after dark. Then they were taken and were marched into certain village cellars. At a big house early next day some hundred were picked from them for examination, and these were given a good feed. The rest set out on a new day's

march after being given a third of a loaf and a cup of coffee. This time they were told that it was the day's supply. They were pinched for hunger by this time. And possibly the villagers on their route could see it. For in every little French village through which they passed the villagers came out of the cottages and tried to get a loaf of bread through to them, or at least a drink of water. The Australians were marching, roughly in fours, with two closely set lines of guards walking outside them. These men were taken from a resting battalion of a Prussian Guard division and their orders clearly were to stop any food or drink reaching these famished Australians.

As the columns reached the village the French inhabitants would throw the streets watching it pass. "The French would give you anything they had," one of the men said. A little girl ran out from a cottage with bread. The guard used to throw into the gutter. A Frenchman tried to give the Australians a bucket of water to drink. The guard upset the water and threw the pail over the man. A woman tried to give them bread. A Prussian soldier hit her in the face and knocked her down. In one place a French priest edged up with a loaf under his arm to pass it to our men. A German soldier was watching him out of the corner of his eye. An old woman, seeing this, begged the priest back by his clothes. And this sort of scene was repeated until the Australians, however hungry or thirsty, could not bear to bring such treatment on the French for their kindness, but learned to shake their heads when offered food or drink.

They were taken to a sort of clearing-house for prisoners, where for once they were given something like a meal and a good bath.

THE "BLACK HOLES" OF LILLE.

Two days later they were moved by train to Lille. Around the station the roads were full of German soldiers and civilians, as if the town were on holiday to see them arrive. Just outside a woman in the crowd threw a packet of cigarettes, which was caught by an Australian sergeant. One of the guards pointed her out at once to a military policeman, who arrested her and marched her off. The great city—only two houses were noticed to be damaged, though it is but a few miles from the British line, where the Australians once garrisoned it near Arras. They swung out of the city and up to a green field. There was two-storey brickwork inside, but grass covered all the roof and ramparts.

At the gate the Australians were divided off into parties of 110 each, and each of these was marched into a separate room in the upper storey. For five nights and six days 110 Australians lived in the room where the escaped men were. It is the first time in our country's history that Australians have ever suffered organized torture. The room was about 20 ft. by 20 ft. The floor was about 2 ft. high, and the men were allowed into the room for exercise. Their only convenience for all sanitary purposes was one barrel, which stood in the corner, uncovered. The windows had to be shut, for they slept on the tiled floor without a blanket, though snow fell at night, and their food was too little to keep life together. They were given one-seventh of a loaf of bread—that is, one slice per man each day, with one cup of coffee at night and one in the morning. When the man who took the barrel for a glass of water the guard would not allow it. The cook refused a mark offered for a little bread. They were not once allowed to wash until the last day, when they cleaned up to leave.

At the end of it a German corporal came into the room. He asked them if they knew what they were there for. They said, "No." He said, "You may write and tell your people and your Government all about it—just what has happened—and say that you are here as a punishment. Seven weeks ago the German Government wrote to the British Government about the employment of prisoners near the line, and they have not yet received an answer. The Australians took some hours. They were given a loaf of bread to every five, and coffee was brought in, but few had anything but their helmets to drink it in, and so most had none. They sat in the snow, wet through, till they were turned into a big church. Neither this night nor any other night afterwards were they given a single blanket—so far as the escaped men know they have none yet. They lay in the church for the night.

PRISONERS GLAD TO EAT GRASS.

Two hundred and forty of the Australians sent by train on the sixth day were taken to a dump close behind the front. The Lord knows what happened to the rest, or where they now are. This double company of Australians was put in a farm near a double company of English and Scottish troops, and set to work unloading stores from a broad-gauge railway on to a dump. The work was in two shifts—the Australian company in the morning and the British in the evening. The Australians were turned out at 4.30 a.m. Coffee at a quarter to 5; march to work at a quarter past 5. Work on the dump until 1 o'clock, and then march back.

For this day's work they were given a daily ration of one-third of a loaf. This was issued overnight, and some could not resist eating it then and there. At mid-day when they came back they were given a stew consisting of horseflesh and a little barley. "We used to count the grains," one man said. "You could count them easily enough." The result was that these Australians were driven to beg their guards to let them out any sort of grass that could be eaten—dandelions, stinging nettles, and rane, such as the feed sheep on. They picked up potato peelings which the Germans threw out. "Potato peelings was my strong suit," one of the Western Australians told me. "Until the grub took to it and it ran out." On this stuff the men became so weak that at the time these men left they were falling ill at the rate of four a day.

There was no such thing as "light duty" for sick men. The men were worked until

they had to be sent to hospital. A Western Australian dropped by the roadside. The men were getting swollen legs and faces. In addition, the dump was under our shell fire. When our big gun opened, the German guard would get under cover, with his rifle and bayonet poking out, while our men worked they noticed status of blood on the road and a smashed field gun—that was some consolation. They noticed the direction from which the shells of that big gun came, and laid their plans. It was difficult, because a New South Welshman had escaped and been recaptured, and the guard had been doubled.

BACK TO THE BRITISH LINES.

But one night the two got clear. They cut rapidly through the night along the circuit they had planned. Only once, away on the flank, they heard a purr of German shells. Shortly before day there was the flash of a man lighting his pipe near, and the sound of horses and men. They lay up behind a hedge. An action had suddenly burst out ahead of them. German batteries were belting into the dawn, and down from the skies came a British barrage—the edge of it not so far away. They ate their last crust as they lay there. During the day a man walked past so close that they could almost have touched him.

Well on into the next night they started, this time making for the nearest flare. They worked between the German batteries; across three lines of newly-dug trenches. At the last of these they heard the voices. The flares were now bright. The two lay up along the trench—while a German working party in three small groups, filed past along the parapet in front of it. They went so close that, if the Germans had looked, they could not have missed the two Western Australians.

They were in a country of shell-holes like never did that desolation seem so like home to any man. A little on their flank was a village against the sky-line. They swerved to leave it 500 yards on one side. Two figures passed in front of them going down a sunken road. By good luck our two crossed it later at a point where the bank was low and dangerous. There were Germans 20 yards on either side of them in plenty, but none just there. Then they almost tumbled into a sap full of Germans, swerved across it, crawled through an unrecognizable desolation which was a road, and up a bank, when there was a flash.

Flares were going up all round them. They were fast losing all idea of their whereabouts, and they were ravenous with hunger and thirst. In a shell-hole they hit on a German water-bottle full of hit on a German water-bottle full of weak coffee. They drank it, and crawled on 10 yards. There was another flash. The leader was hit through the shoulder. They crawled another 10 yards, when there was a clear "Halt!" The tone was unmistakable. The leading man put his head up. "Are you British?" he asked. "Yes," was the answer. "Come on, Stevie," he said to his mate. "We are home and dry," and ran, without his hands up, straight into the trench.

Within half an hour they were having breakfast and a "tot" of rum.

BRITISH PRISONERS ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

HARDSHIP AND SEMI-STARVATION.

The following letter shows the terribly severe conditions to which British prisoners of war on the Eastern front have been exposed during the winter. We suppress the name of the sender and the place of origin, which was a point close to the front in one of the occupied provinces of Russia:—

Vergeltungs Lager, Easter Sunday, 1917.—Things don't get any better with us and the results of this continual overworking and underfeeding are sad. Two men dropped unconscious at work yesterday, and the day before we were unable to continue. It is not that the work itself, shovelling snow, digging trenches, etc., is as a rule too hard, though some work, lifting heavy logs, etc., is really hard, and I speak from experience, but the hours are far too long and the food insufficient. That is my opinion, but judge for yourself. We parole at 5.25. (Revolvy at 4.15, coffee at 4.45) get to work about 7.30, by 8.30, and get into Lager at 8.30. The food is 600gr. (about 1 1/2 lb.) of bread daily, 50gr. of jam, and a basin of soup. The men are always half-starving.

I have written a full report of matters here and sent it to our Secretary for War (who is now by the way, Lloyd George). Many of the men have written to their local members of Parliament asking them to request from the Secretary of War a knowledge of the report. I know this letter is not a cheerful one. Were I alone concerned you should hear but little of my troubles, but the situation now is far too serious to admit of any but serious treatment.

The men at Mitau have been under canvas since February 24th, through all the rigorous frosts of March, and are now presumably being swamped by April floods. We at least have a warm shack with a stove to return to after our day's work. The German Guards had offered soup left over the other night and offered to the prisoners. The scene that followed a guard described to me as unbearable. They simply fought for it, spilling it over the Guard's legs and snatching the ladle from his hand.

I do not know if you will ever receive this letter.

I think the Germans will pass it, for they naturally require the withdrawal of their own prisoners. If they are really, as asserted, treated worse than we are, I should not care to be the man who pleads a national emergency for so serious a dereliction of the accepted ethics of humanity.

A RUSSIAN WARNING.

Pravda, May 31st.—The congress of delegates from the front has decided that Germany and Austria-Hungary refuse to surrender the lot of prisoners of war. The German and Austrian prisoners in Russia will be subjected to the same treatment as prisoners in Germany and Austria.

WOMEN SUPPORT NEW DRESS FOR MEN.

TROUSERS SUGGESTED FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

Women are going to help men to win the battle for more rational clothes.

The new movement aims at making men look both more manly and more picturesque. Breeches are to be worn instead of trousers, and tunic, fashioned on the lines of the garment worn by British military officers, will take the place of present-day coats.

As he is dressed now, modern man is not impressive in his appearance. On the contrary, should he conform to such antiquated conventions as the frock coat and the "tail" hat, he becomes in most cases a graceless and unpicturesque figure.

"HORRORS" THAT HAVE TO GO.

The new movement is a revolutionary one, but it makes for a healthier and more artistic-looking manhood. Among the sartorial horrors which it is out to vanquish are:—

Trousers.—Ugly in design, possess hereditary weakness for bagging at the knees; turn up ends prolific gatherers of microbe-laden dirt.

Frock Coats.—Shapeless garments designed to make a man look like an animated board.

Morning Coat.—The acme of discomfort in whole range of close fitting garments.

"Top" Hat.—A decaying relic of the Victorian era.

Map has endured the tyranny of graceless and uncomfortable clothes far too long. He is aroused at last. He is determined to break the fetters of convention and wear more rational garments.

Instead of tubular "baggy" trousers and ridiculous-looking coats, he will wear:

Breeches.—Graceful in appearance; economical wearing; no "baggy" knees. Worn with either stockings or leggings.

Tunic.—Unlike most present-day coats, the garment bears some relation to the shape of one's body; always looks smart; most serviceable.

Starchless Shirts and collars. The ruff and stock may also be revived.

"Dressed like this," writes a woman to *The Daily Mirror*, "man will look most artistic. I have no doubt that before long the present style of suits will find a comfortable and useful home as scarecrows on the acres of new land now under cultivation."

"In that capacity they will no doubt prove highly effective, and so help to realise the Food Chancellor's hopes for a plentiful harvest."

"GUYS LONG ENOUGH."

Scores of other women have also written to *The Daily Mirror* expressing their delight at the prospect of men substituting breeches for trousers.

"I shall use all the influence I can" (says one correspondent) "to help on your splendid crusade." Here are typical extracts from other letters:

"Even an ungainly old man like the famous Dr. Johnson looked nice in breeches."

"Surely men have made guys of themselves quite long enough."

"I hope you will persist in your efforts and make trousers as much out of date as the crinoline."

"Breeches will make men look like men. Let trousers be the uniform for conscientious objectors and such unmanly weeds."

Among the suggestions which reached *The Daily Mirror* office was one relating to soldiers' trousers.

"Why should an unfortunate infantry man (writes a wounded "Tommy") be compelled to wear about eighty inches of heavy cloth beneath his tatters? Why not breeches instead of trousers for every soldier? It would be better for the man and more economical for the nation."

SILENT RAILWAY WHEEL

INVENTION THAT MAKES TRAVEL A COMFORT.

A wheel that renders a railway carriage noiseless and silences the shrill scream of a trolley as it takes a curve has been perfected by Mr. Edwin C. Madden, who, as Third Assistant Postmaster-General in the United States, devised the non-adhesive stamp booklet.

For more than a year a street car in Portland, Maine, has been running on eight experimental wheels of the Madden type, says the *New York Independent*, and the inhabitants of that city refer to No. 404 as the "ghost car," because it glides by without making a noise like a boiler factory. It has been demonstrated in the course of this extensive test that the new wheel is not only a nerve-saver for the public, but a money-saver for the railway.

Here is what the new wheel means to railway men:—

Longer service for each wheel. It is estimated that the Madden wheel is good for 300,000 miles, while the present standard wheel is ready for the scrap pile after running only half as far.

Longer service for the rails, frogs, and switches.

Longer service for the rolling stock.

Ease of replacement. The new wheel is finally the elimination of noise and jar will benefit railway operator and public alike, for the greater comfort given to the passenger, the more he will care to travel.

The silent wheel really consists of a wheel within a wheel with a cushion of springy rubber between the inner and outer sections. There are three recesses, which are devised to prevent any creeping; either backward or forward, while at the same time protect it from injury, dirt, and grease. The effect of the rubber cushion is to lessen the jar and to deaden the sound that is produced by either pounding of the tyres or by scraping of the flanges on the rails.

THE WAR.

BRITISH INFLECT HEAVY CASUALTIES.

GERMANS OCCUPY TARNOPOL.

RUSSIA ENDANGERED BY ANARCHY.

APPALLING OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Branco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDERS PENETRATE ENEMY POSITIONS

LONDON, July 24th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—This morning's raid southward of Avion penetrated the enemy's positions on a front of 600 yards to a depth of 300 yards. We inflicted heavy casualties and much damage.

We successfully raided the strongly-held farm eastward of Oosttaverne.

We repulsed an enemy attack north-westward of Chertiv.

There was aerial fighting throughout yesterday, when the visibility was excellent.

Our aeroplanes successfully co-operated with the artillery and dropped three tons of bombs on aerodromes, ammunition dumps, and railway sidings with good results. We brought down fourteen enemy machines, including a raider from England. Nine of ours are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

LONDON, July 23rd.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a successful local operation to the south of Avion and reached our objectives with little loss. We took over fifty prisoners.

We raided and bombed dug-outs to the south of Havrincourt and in the neighbourhoods of Bullecourt and Hollebecq.

We repulsed raids at Lombartzyde and south-east of Loos.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES.

PARIS, July 24th.
A communiqué states:—The bombardment of our positions at Harbise and in the Craonne region continues most violent, especially on the California Plateau. There was no infantry action. Eight hundred and fifty shells were thrown into Rheims to-day.

In Champagne a German attack north-west of Mont Cornillet was completely repulsed.

Our batteries were most active against organisations in the Moronvillers region. A long-range German gun fired one hundred shells north of Nancy. There were no casualties. We carried out a reprisal by effective fire on works at the Chateau Salins.

EARLIER CABLES.

VIOLENT FIGHTING.

PARIS, July 23rd.
A communiqué says:—German attacks, accompanied by violent bombardments, continued last night on the plateau before Craonne to Casemates. After the finish of the bombardments and extremely violent attempts, the enemy succeeded in penetrating our first line, but an immediate vigorous counter-attack ejected him from all but a small portion.

The struggle on the California Plateau only ended late at night, and, despite all his efforts, the enemy was unable to drive us off the Plateau.

MUTUAL ATTACKS.

LONDON, July 23rd.
A German official wireless message states:—There has been an artillery battle all night long in Flanders.

Air squadrons unsuccessfully attacked our balloons. We brought down eight aeroplanes.

The enemy delivered a vigorous night attack between Avion and Mericourt, but we equalised the enemy's success.

We attacked on the northern slope of Winterberg and carried several lines of trenches on a front of one kilometre, taking 230 prisoners.

GERMANS USING "SMOKE-POTS."

LONDON, July 23rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters says that owing to the fact that the bombarded position is usually entirely cut off from communication with the rear, the Germans are now using "intelligence" bombs and shells in order to communicate with the rear during a bombardment. The bombs are fired from trench mortars with a range of five hundred yards, in order to establish communication with the first line under bombardment and the battalion or regimental commands in the rear, while shells are fired from mine-throwers at a range of thirteen hundred yards in order to link up the battalion and regimental commands with the artillery and brigade headquarters. These bombs and shells fall in an agreed spot, thus reducing the danger to a minimum.

Another ruse to which the enemy is increasingly resorting is the concealing of positions with smoke. A recently captured Order to the enemy artillery announces that a larger number of smoke-pots will be issued to batteries. When a battery is under fire directed from an aeroplane, these will be placed to the windward of the battery, which the fumes will conceal. Obviously smoke can also be utilised to conceal trenches and redoubts, provided the wind is favourable to the enemy.

The enemy is also giving more attention than ever to the possibilities of gas-shells, in the use of which specially trained officers are instructing artillery commanders.

Africa.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EAST AFRICA OPERATIONS.

TWO ENEMY POSITIONS EVACUATED.

LONDON, July 23rd.

An East African official message states:—The enemy evacuated Mtsakama on the 17th instant. We pursued the main body which occupied a ridge to the north of Narongombe, which we attacked on the 19th. There was severe fighting, the enemy stubbornly resisting and frequently counter-attacking, sustaining heavy losses. Our casualties were also considerable.

The enemy evacuated Kitope, and we drove the rearguards towards Madaba. The enemy retreat towards Mahenge continues.

Belgian columns are pursuing a small German column southward through Engaruka, to the west of Lake Natron.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN VERSION OF AIR RAID.

LONDON, July 23rd.
A German official wireless message states:—Our air squadron bombed Harwich, with visibly good effects. All our machines returned.

Russian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

FAITHLESS TROOPS JEOPARDISE SUCCESS.

LONDON, July 23rd.
A Russian official wireless message says:—We attacked in the direction of Vilna, penetrating to a depth of two miles in some places in the neighbourhood of Krevo. We took over one thousand prisoners.

The instability and moral weakness of certain detachments are jeopardising the development of further success, but a great number of our officers have perished gallantly fulfilling their duties.

The enemy continues the offensive between the Sereth, the Strypa and the Zlotalpa and has occupied four villages. There is intense enemy artillery activity south of Berezovica and Volka.

GERMAN ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 23rd.
A German official wireless message states:—A Russian attack to the south-west of Dvinsk failed.

A Russian attack at Krevo penetrated our position, but a counter-attack drove the enemy out except at two points.

Our counter-attack to the south of the Sereth developed and the Russians retreated into the Carpathians.

We occupied heights immediately to the west of Tarnopol and crossed the Rohatyn-Outrow Railway, while we have begun a forward movement astride the Dniester. The Russians strongly resisted to the south of the railway.

Russian activity has increased along the ridge of the Carpathians as far as Putna. Lively fire on the Lower Sereth indicates impending battles.

GERMANS OCCUPY TARNOPOL.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Reuter learns that the Germans have occupied Tarnopol.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, July 23rd.
An official message from Egypt states:—Two enemy cavalry forces on the 10th instant pushed nine miles to the west of Beersheba. Our mounted forces drove them back to Beersheba. We successfully raided trenches to the south-west of Gaza.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SALONICA FRONT.

LONDON, July 23rd.
An official message from Salonika states:—We successfully raided Homon-dos, south-west of Serez.

Our aeroplanes bombed Demirhisar and Puljovo.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AGRICULTURISTS' WAGES.

LONDON, July 23rd.
The House of Commons has rejected the thirty-shillings minimum wage amendment in connection with the Corn Production Bill.

ANARCHY IN RUSSIA.

A DOLEFUL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

PETROGRAD, July 23rd.

The Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates' Council and the Peasants' Congress, after an all-night sitting, passed a resolution saying that the country was threatened by a military débâcle and internal anarchy, declaring that the State and the Revolution were endangered, and proclaiming the Government to be a Government for the safety of the Revolution, according it unlimited power to re-establish the organisation of the Army and public order.

A CLIMAX APPROACHING.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The situation in Russia is momentarily overshadowing the Western Front. Events seem to be approaching a sort of climax.

The news that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and the Peasants' Delegates have given the Government full power is welcomed, as are the indications that the Government will sternly deal with the forces of anarchy.

At Petrograd the all-important question is:—Will M. Kerenky be able to stay the rot at the Front, which undoubtedly threatens to create the most dangerous menace yet experienced?

APPALLING STATE OF AFFAIRS AT THE FRONT.

An appalling official account of the situation on the South-Western Front has been received by the Russian Government. It says that a fatal crisis has occurred in the morale of the troops.

Most of the units are completely disorganised and the offensive spirit has utterly disappeared. Orders are not heeded, and exhortations by comrades are replied to by threats and shots.

Some elements have voluntarily evacuated positions, without awaiting the approach of the enemy. Sometimes urgent orders for reinforcements are dismissed for hours.

For a distance of hundreds of versts, long files of robust and shameless deserters are proceeding to the rear, and frequently entire units desert.

Extreme measures are necessary to avert a catastrophe, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Western Front has ordered the deserters to be fired on, as he must take merciless action against the cowards who are selling Russia and the Revolution.

AGA KHAN CHAMPIONS

VISCOUNT HARDINGE.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The Aga Khan, in the course of a long letter to the Times supporting Viscount Hardinge, says:—"If any Indian were now in either House of Parliament, no matter of what religion, Province or political complexion, he would have been eager to testify in the Mesopotamian debates to the strength and unanimity of Indian admiration for and attachment to Viscount Hardinge, and to condemn the ignorant attacks made upon him in some portions of the Press. My countrymen of all shades of thought feel that he has been most unjustly and ungratefully treated, and I am constrained to write on their behalf. Viscount Hardinge's work in India, both in peace and war, should be judged as a whole and not alone by a temporary breakdown of military arrangements in Mesopotamia. The hold Viscount Hardinge has upon the affection and gratitude of India has not been diminished by the findings of the Commission. The Mesopotamian breakdown was the inevitable result of a mistaken policy so long pursued in relation to Indian military resources, actual and potential. Every well-informed man knew during the last ten years of the inevitability of war with Germany, but no attempt was made to adjust the prospective utilisation of Indian military strength to such a contingency. Yet when the moment of the world crisis came, Viscount Hardinge, rightly trusting India's profound loyalty to the Emperor and her indignant repudiation of German efforts to induce her to revolt, sent the flower of the Indian Army to France, and it arrived in time to share in the glory of saving Calais. No request from England for help in any of the theatres of war was refused. Viscount Hardinge relied on his military advisers and on the unanimity of expert official opinion. His fault was one of too generous response, considering the means immediately available to the many calls made upon India. Indian opinion heartily endorses the refusal of Mr. Balfour to accept the resignation of Viscount Hardinge."

CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

PACIFIST MOVEMENT DENOUNCED.

PARIS, July 23rd.

The Senate has unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the Government. It trusts the Government to suppress all propaganda against discipline for the security of the nation.

Previously, M. Clemenceau delivered a remarkable speech denouncing pacifism in general.

Amid cheers, M. Ribot said now he knew the whole of Parliament was at the back of him he could govern more strongly. Germany needed peace and meant to secure it in any way she could. In the presence of the campaign of treachery, the police must redouble its vigilance. The foul German propaganda must be suppressed. If France wished for peace through war weariness, she no longer was worthy to be called France. There must be no blind optimism and also no excessive uneasiness. France could not be conquered.

REPAIRING GERMAN RUIN IN FRANCE.

THOUSANDS OF MAIMED TREES RESTORED.

Mr. Henry Wood, the Special Correspondent of the United Press of America with the French Armies, describes how the French have rescued many of the trees mutilated by the Germans in their retreat. He says:—

"There were thousands of trees that the close pursuit of the French prevented the Germans from completely cutting down; instead the tree-trunks cut off a circle of bark around the trunk, which with a few days' exposure to the sun would be sufficient to kill peach, plum, apple, apricot, and cherry trees that had been half a century attaining their productive ness. These trees presented the easiest problem. The wounds were merely bound up like the wounds of a soldier. Thousands of Army surgeons and Red Cross ambulance drivers and stretcher-bearers assisted in this work. The circle where the bark had been cut away was first covered with a special grafting cement and the entire wound then carefully bandaged up—often with bandages that had been prepared for human limbs. So great was the number of trees that had to be dressed in this way that the entire available supply of grafting preparation was quickly exhausted. Tar was then used as a substitute and bandages also had to be found, and in the end it was discovered that moss twisted and tied about the dressed wound was as effective as anything else."

A much more serious problem presented itself where the trees had been entirely cut or sawn down. But here French genius also solved the problem. The stumps, protruding usually two or three feet from the ground, were first trimmed off so as to conserve the sap and prevent the death of the roots, and then treated with the grafting paste and carefully bandaged till the cut-down tree lying at the side budded from the sap and life that remained in it. Branches that showed great numbers of buds and other signs of exceptional vitality were then cut off and finally grafted into the carefully prepared stumps. To-day these grafts are in full leaf and blossom. The roots appear to have been entirely saved by this process and years have been saved in restoring the cut-down orchards of France."

On every hand are also to be seen carefully cultivated and sown fields each bearing its little painted sign "Terrain cultivé par l'Armée." The few horses that are being used for the fields are those whose guns and ammunition caissons wait unharnessed at the side of the field to be taken up again as soon as a little ploughing or harrowing is done. Likewise, except for an occasional old man or old woman working away on small gardens, all of the heavy work of the fields is being done by soldiers. As the troops pass, either going to or from the front, they stop and dedicate the day to the cultivation of the redeemed fields. The next day they pass on and other troops take up the work."

"SMUTS THE APOSTLE OF PEACE."

Under the heading "Smuts the Apostle of Peace" the *Cologne Gazette* comments as follows on a brief report of the meeting of the League of Nations Society:—"Smuts and the English—and indeed also Wilson and the United States, France, and Russia—should use their new peace broom on their own door-step, where it is most wanted. Who repudiated with contemptuous laughter all attempts to make peace? Who for decades preached and practised 'revenge'? Who promoted the Pan-Slav agitation policy and lit conflagration after conflagration? Who made the encirclement policy the motto of Europe? Who sent masses of munitions over the seas to destroy a 'free people,' which to-day, in spite of everything, is still maintaining itself in victorious defence against all these hostile assaults? Who was the diplomatist whom the English ought to have watched better? Was it not Peace-Grey? And the others, were they not Peace-Edward, the Peace-Tsar, and Peace-Wilson with his Notes? When one reads Smuts' speech and thinks of England one is tempted to suppose that the South African is ironically holding a mirror before the English. But unfortunately he is only a hypocrite, according to the habit of all who are English by nature or by choice. Now when the united war agitators see how badly things are going, they might perhaps make peace. But they had peace. Why did they not keep it?"

And others, while upholding war-time prohibition, distinctly mean compensation as a matter of justice. In this case some estimate should be afforded of the sum required, and also of what would happen if peace quickly followed, the prohibition. Is the sum paid to be measured by the duration of the war, or is it to be adequate to the continued and eternal prohibition which the more ardent desire and profess to expect as a result of a temporary measure? Canada has shown us that this is a matter as to which our men abroad should be consulted, and not merely those who remain at home, and our officers and men in the Army should be consulted as to whether, in the years of demobilisation and return home, there is to be for them total abstinence in every club and restaurant and home.

Obviously we should make up our mind, each one of us and as a nation, as to what we mean by Prohibition, and what we desire it should entail. Our personal abstinence should not make us deny all liberty of choice to others. Our bright visions of an ideal should not so dazzle us that we become blind to the difference between what we should like to get and what we are likely to get. In many things, the English have been the enemy of the good. The result of a shadowy cause is to be seen in the *Daily Chronicle*.

"PROHIBITION."

THE NEED FOR DEFINING TERMS.

[BY CANON HORSLEY.]

It is well known, and generally forgotten, that to define terms used in argument or controversy avoids waste of time and the probability of mutual misunderstanding. The old parable of the knights and the shield that was golden on one side and silver on the other shows that often men would see that there was no reason for variance when they understood by definition what was only a cause of difference while it remained undefined. And, at the worst, accurate definition would only result in its being so evident that nothing could reconcile the views held by each, but they must agree to differ.

This need for definition is much in evidence in what is being now said and written for or against the various proposals for the restriction, for the control, or the abolition, of the traffic in alcoholic liquors. To begin with, some use the word alcohol as if it connoted and included all intoxicating liquors; some use it as the equivalent of spirits only; while others avoid confusion by using it only in its real sense as a nematic poison found in varying proportions in brand and rum, in beer, and in vodka.

But especially it is necessary just now for writers and speakers to define what they mean by Prohibition. There are five ways in which it is being commonly used in discussion:

1. I heard at a conference this week the argument used that we need not be afraid of the word, since the Control Board had introduced Prohibition in the Carlisle area. This was confusing Prohibition, which the Board has considered neither just nor politic, with restriction, which has always been co-existent with any tolerance of the liquor traffic by national law. One might as well say that sugar is now prohibited, as to apply the term to the novel restrictions so salutary and so efficacious in the last two years. There may be locally, or temporarily, or in measure a prohibition of ardent spirits (and most believe that a general prohibition of such soon after the war began would have met with quite insignificant opposition); but nowhere has a prohibition of beer been carried out.

2. There is the personal prohibition which denies all entrance of all forms of alcoholic liquors to our bodies or our houses, and this myriads of teetotallers have adopted for all their life, or at any rate since they seriously considered the question. In this sense the King is a prohibitionist, and as one who anticipated his advice by nearly forty years. I can only regret that so very few have followed his advice and example. Against this personal prohibition of what at the best can only be described as a luxury, there can nothing be said while we are called upon to self-denial even in the necessities of life.

3. There is the now ancient cry of some zealous temperance advocates and organisations: "The total and immediate suppression of the liquor traffic," which having failed in our land for two generations at least, now thinks, or hopes, that the stress of war-time will at last give it some chance of prevailing. Others, equally strong in their personal prohibition, consider that the demand for national virtue is a hindrance to national progressive restriction. It is a pious opinion, an aspiration after an ideal, but there is no evidence that Parliament or the nation consider it a matter of practical politics.

4. There is the cry, with much more to commend it, of war-time prohibition, urged with a wealth of figures that none should ignore by the Strength of Britain Movement. This is supported both by those who have consistently and persistently advocated an entirely "dry" England, and by others who do not agree with them, but yet think an exceptional time justifies an exceptional measure. But there is one most important question which they generally evade. In compensation to be given to those whose licences you temporarily abolish? The great majority seem to me, in conversation and in correspondence I have had, to scout the idea of giving compensation. But obviously this must be faced, and some evidence must be adduced that the nation, which for good or for evil has deliberately made compensation part of its policy, is ready to prohibit without any solatium the trade which Mr. Balfour's Act established and endowed in a way hitherto unknown.

5. And others, while upholding war-time prohibition, distinctly mean compensation as a matter of justice. In this case some estimate should be afforded of the sum required, and also of what would happen if peace quickly followed, the prohibition. Is the sum paid to be measured by the duration of the war, or is it to be adequate to the continued and eternal prohibition which the more ardent desire and profess to expect as a result of a temporary measure? Canada has shown us that this is a matter as to which our men abroad should be consulted, and not merely those who remain at home, and our officers and men in the Army should be consulted as to whether, in the years of demobilisation and return home, there is to be for them total abstinence in every club and restaurant and home.

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RUSSIA'S EAGER SEARCH AFTER TRUTH.

DAYLIGHT RAIDS OVER ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 11th.

PACIFICISTS FOR PETROGRAD.

There has been a mild kind of storm in Press and Parliament over the visit of British Socialists to Russia. The plain, straightforward Briton has a well-grounded distrust of the Ramsay MacDonald type of Englishman; and it seemed perfectly incredible that the Foreign Office intended to issue a passport to him in particular. But on that point there was no room for doubt. Hence the vigorous protests. It is well that the matter was cleared up promptly, for a good many wild rumours were afloat as to the attitude of the Government towards pacifist wire-pullers in general.

A question in the House of Commons elicited the explanation that Ramsay MacDonald and two other members of the so-called Independent Labour Party were granted passports for Petrograd on condition that they did not attend the Stockholm Peace Conference or communicate with any enemy subjects. Many sections of British and other foreign opinion have representatives in the Russian capital at the moment; and it appears that the Petrograd Government are particularly anxious to hear the views of political minorities in the country. Moreover, they specially asked for members of the I.L.P. to visit Petrograd. In face of this, without otherwise running the risk of creating a wrong impression abroad, the Government here could not refuse to allow even representatives of cranks, fanatics, doctrinaires and all the other political curiosities (largely composed of middle-class people) who style themselves the Independent Labour Party to proceed to Russia.

NO LACK OF COUNSELLORS.
The Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, who seem to rule things in Russia in these days, apparently believe that in a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom. Being anxious for guidance, it is natural they should turn to the great Democratic lands in the West to learn how best they may use their newly-found freedom. But I am afraid, when they have heard all sides and all parties by means of delegates, the rulers of Russia will be confounded. Even our one and only Mrs. Pankhurst wants to get to Petrograd. The position is aptly summed up in the following lines:—

By countless friends of Liberty
I see the Russian sore distressed,
Till his condition, being free,
Seems worse than when he was oppressed;
Though Tardion may be in its grave,
He has as yet no guiding star,
For since he ceased to be a slave
He simply "dunno w'ere 'e are."

A thousand voices, recommenced?
A thousand ways to play the goat,
And more than one insistent friend
Betrays a markedly German note;
But though they seem to him so kind,
These wildest, wildest men of all,
The more they push him from behind
The likelier he is to fall.

Lord Devonport has resigned as Food Controller, and his able deputy in the House of Commons, Captain Bathurst, has broken down in health. The personnel of the Department is undergoing reconstruction, and the policy is in the melting-pot. There is no task more thankless in the whole Kingdom than that performed by the responsible head of the Ministry of Food. No matter what a Controller does he is sure to upset some interest. Apart from that, the consumers are many, their demands are insistent, and their gratitude may be defined as a lively sense of favours to come.

There is talk of doing away with the Food Controllership altogether and committing the care of the national larder to a committee or a board. It is not clear, however, how that would help matters. The chief weakness disclosed is, as pointed out in a previous article, that the Department is slow to move to check profiteering, and that when it does act it is content with half measures. The price of meat has now attained the dimensions of a public scandal. "Why," says the angry housewife, "the butcher's bill—Why allow prices to rise to 120 per cent.?" We cannot, of course, discover any legitimate reason, and his anger is not appeased by reading as a typical case in point that the British and Argentine Meat Company's profits (just published) have risen from \$27,000 in 1914 to \$411,000 in 1916, and this after payment of excess profit duty.

The people who are always contending for business men to control the Government are nonplussed by Lord Devonport's comparative failure. No doubt he has done as well as anybody else could have done in the circumstances. But here is a business man, head of the International Tea Company, perfectly conversant with the details of the job he was asked to do—and yet he has not succeeded.

DAYLIGHT AIR-RAIDS.
The latest development of Hun air-raids over England by aeroplanes in broad daylight is a confession of the absolute failure of Zeppelins for the purposes of the enemy against us. In fair weather the mammoth gas-bags are chiefly of value as scouts for a naval force; for other war purposes, being so vulnerable, they are practically useless. The humble roof which shelters me when I am at home is in an old-world town in the country some thirty miles north-east of London. The town is right under the course which the Zeppelins nearly always steered when they tried to bomb the Metropolis.

On many a night I have stood outside and listened to the throbbing of the engines as the enemy passed overhead, miles up among banks of clouds or

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPANIARDS AND THE WAR.

ENTENTOPHIL MEETING IN MADRID.

DEMAND FOR INTERVENTION.

A mass meeting in the Bull Ring at Madrid, on May 27th, which had been convened to protest against the outrages committed by German submarines on peaceful Spanish vessels, attracted a gathering of 20,000 people. People attended from all parts of the country, and over ninety workmen's associations were represented. Round the meeting place were inscriptions bearing the names of the Spanish ships which have been sunk by the pirates. It was, in fact, an imposing demonstration, and on all sides it is held to be a most significant indication of the opinion of the masses of the Spanish nation.

Señor Gallos, Señor Azcarate, and other Republican leaders presided over the proceedings, and among the speakers were Señor Albornoz, Señor Simarro, Señor Lerroux, and Señor Melquiades. All the speakers were much applauded. The resolutions passed were as follow:—

1. Spain cannot remain indifferent to and isolated from the European conflict.
2. Spain must decide upon her international policy toward Great Britain and the other Allies.
3. Owing to the outrages committed by Germany upon Spain's neutrality Spain must break diplomatic relations with that nation and accept all the consequences which may arise from the attitude which Spain finds herself obliged to adopt in defence of her dignity.

Señor Albornoz said that the meeting had for its object to affirm the solidarity of Spain with the nations which were struggling for liberty, with martyred Belgium, with Great Britain, and with all the nations of the Spanish race.

Señor Ovejero, the Socialist leader, said that the moment had come for Spain to incorporate herself with Europe.

Señor Castrovido, Republican deputy, said that Spanish democracy wanted peace, but on condition that Kaiserism was vanquished. "This is not," he declared, "a war of nations, but a European civil war between militarism and civilisation."

NEUTRALITY MISPLACED.

Señor Pallares, speaking for Federal Republicans, said that war was a crime for him who provoked it but a right for him who found himself obliged to defend himself with arms. When such grave problems were placed before the world non-belligerent nations had no right to maintain a moral neutrality. Señor Unamuno declared: "We must defend ourselves in order to avoid other nations being obliged to come and defend us for their defence. If neutrality is a outrage persists, many of us Spaniards who are not Republicans will have to place ourselves under the flag of a Republic." He concluded by calling for cheers for a free and worthy Spain.

Señor Melquiades said that Spain must define her attitude towards the war. That meeting was evidence of the national dignity which came to defend Spanish honour against reactionary machinations. He asked for a neutrality sympathetic with the Allies. "We do not wish to preach war," he said; "we do not want war, but as patriots we cannot tolerate attacks on the dignity of Spain."

A party of neutralists created an interruption in the amphitheatre, and the great uproar that ensued prevented Señor Melquiades for a time from continuing his speech. When tranquillity was restored Señor Melquiades added that France and Italy knew that Spain's enthusiasm was with the Allies, and that if obstacles existed they would disappear. Señor Lerroux said:

We are confronted by a problem of Left against Right, as has been shown by the Russian revolution and the intervention of the United States, which have given the world the highest example of idealism of modern times. Our Government has declared neutrality without consulting the people. It must tell the people who is responsible for our neutrality. The sovereignty of the people, the democracy of Spain, must in future shape the policy of the country. (Loud cheers.)

After the assemblage had left the building where the meeting was held in perfectly orderly manner, neutralists again attempted to create disturbances, but the police easily dispersed the demonstrators.

DEMONSTRATION AT TENERIFE.

The Bull Ring at Tenerife, on May 28th was the scene of the largest meeting ever held in the Canary Islands, called by the local leader of the Republican Party and attended by all classes and parties, with the object of expressing sympathy with the cause of the Allies and protesting against the German outrages on Spanish merchant shipping. The meeting enthusiastically demanded that Spain should clearly define her attitude and range herself on the side of the Allies.

faintly visible in a starlit sky. Once a bomb was dropped in a field, as it happened—a couple of hundred yards away. Having the nocturnal murderer's craft so often, and seen so much evidence of their devilish work in other places they attacked, I have become a fatalist over raids. I find that this is a feeling generally shared in these days with regard to attack from the air. Now that the Huns have abandoned coming by night and are coming by day the belief is that if you are fated to be killed you will be. Anyway, I am glad to say there is no fear, and no evidence among the civil population of shaken nerves. Kismet!

It is a satisfaction to be able to record that the enemy will not have things his own way in daylight any more than he had in the end, with Zeppelins. In the last raid over the Thames Estuary he sent sixteen machines and only six returned.

H.B.

HEROIC DEEDS OF BRITISH REGIMENTS.

"BATTLEFIELD OF GOLD."

(FROM PHILIP GIBBS.)

It seems a strange thing that men who are fighting in the greatest and bloodiest war in the world's history should meet on the edge of battlefields with remarks about the fine weather and blue sky above them. That sounds very English, and a kind of pose; but it is true of the Scots also, and of the Irish and Welsh, Australians and Canadians. The truth is that the beauty of these May days is so intense and wonderful, after the cold grey winter and the sudden rush of spring, that men are startled by it and find it outrageously cruel that death and blood and pain should be thrust into such a setting. Once in history two kings met in a field of France between slaken tents and on a stage of tapestry laid upon the grass, and that this scene of glitter and shimmer was called from every age of schoolboys the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Out here in France now there is a field of honour stretching for more than a hundred miles held by British soldiers, and that is a true field of the cloth of gold, for everywhere behind the deep belt of cratered land, so barren and blasted that no seed of life is left in the soil, there are miles of ground where gold grows wonderfully brilliant in the warm sunshine of these days. It is the gold of densely growing dandelions, aloe, and other ground coverings. They cover the wreckage of old trenches, and bloom in patches of ground between the powdered fragments of brick and stone work which are still called by the names of old villages, swept off the face of the earth by great bombardments. If we wish to picture our Army out here now, the landscape in which our men are fighting—and they like to think you want to do so—you must think of them marching along roads sweet-scented with lilac and apple blossom, and over those golden fields to the white edge of the dead land. They are not under their heavy packs, all powdered with dust, that they wear white masks like a legion of pterodactyls, and on their steel helmets the sun shines brazenly. But there is a soft breeze blowing, and as they march through the old French villages showers of tiny white petals are blown from them, the way-side orchards, like confetti in a wedding feast, though it is for this dance of death called war. And these hot, dusty soldiers of ours, closed about by guns and mule teams and transport columns, surging ceaselessly along the highways to the front, drink with their eyes the cool, refreshing shadows of great woods set upon the hill-sides, where the sun plays upon the new leaves with a melody of delicate colour music, and spreads tapestries of light and shade across sweeps of grassland all interwoven with flowers of France.

HELL AMID FLOWERS.

Our soldiers do not walk blindly through this beauty. It calls to them, these men of Surrey and Kent and Devon, these Shropshire lads and boys of the Derbyshire dales, and at night in the freshening shadows of great woods set upon the hill-sides, where the sun plays upon the new leaves with a melody of delicate colour music, and spreads tapestries of light and shade across sweeps of grassland all interwoven with flowers of France. They do not walk blindly through this beauty. It calls to them, these men of Surrey and Kent and Devon, these Shropshire lads and boys of the Derbyshire dales, and at night in the freshening shadows of great woods set upon the hill-sides, where the sun plays upon the new leaves with a melody of delicate colour music, and spreads tapestries of light and shade across sweeps of grassland all interwoven with flowers of France. They do not walk blindly through this beauty. 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HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

Mr. E. V. Carmichael presided at yesterday's meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board, and those also present were:—The Hon. Mr. Hallifax, Col. Crisp, Dr. Ozorio, and Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, Chan Kai Ming and Ng Hon Tze, with Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health) and Mrs. A. M. Gale (Acting Secretary).

QUESTION BY DR. OZORIO.

In accordance with notice of motion, Dr. Ozorio asked the following question:—What were the reasons for the refusal of the Government to grant the erection of three water-closets and one urinal at a new house on Inland Lot No. 1948, Kennedy Road?

The President replied that the letter from the Government stated that the Government refuse the erections on the ground that the drainage therefrom would enter the sea over the Praya East foreshore. The President added that he had some additional information to lay before the Board arising out of Mr. Alabaster's questions at the last meeting as to how many water-closets there were which were supplied by an independent water supply. In addition to the figures which he had already given, there were 243 water-closets not under the control of that Board, and which belonged to the Naval and Military authorities. Forty-six of these were supplied from an independent supply, and the remainder were supplied from the public mains. The President added that there were 337 water-closets which discharged now at the Praya East foreshore. Those figures were made up of the 243 which he had just mentioned, and also included 54 from the Kennedy Road married quarters. Dr. Ozorio remarked that he would like attention drawn to the fact that there were already 300 water-closets draining into the Praya East foreshore, and that one more would not add to the filthy condition of the place.

Mr. Alabaster asked the President to call the attention of the Government to the facts disclosed in the figures with which he had kindly furnished the Board; that a number of conveniences were supplied by an entirely independent water supply, and that the only ground which was given by the Government was that there was a discharge over the Praya East foreshore, over which, already, 337 conveniences flowed; and would the Government see whether it was possible to restrain the Naval and Military authorities from establishing additional conveniences while the population of the Colony was put on "short commons."

The President intimated that he would convey Mr. Alabaster's sentiments to the Government.

DR. GIBSON'S ILLNESS.

The President announced that Dr. Alan Gibson, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, had recently been discharged from hospital after a severe attack of typhoid fever. He had been recommended to take long leave, and had been granted eight months' leave. Dr. Macfarlane would act as Colonial Veterinary Surgeon during Dr. Gibson's absence.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

From Kowloon's icy mountains,
From Scentiers coral strand,
Where Lyumun's sunny fountains,
Roll down their golden sand,
From many an ancient gunner,
From scores of engineers,
Private and Master-Gunner,
Complaints roll up, with tears.

What tho' the dollar rises,
To greater heights each day,
What tho' through someone's slackness,
The soldier gets less pay,
In vain he gives up suppers,
Denies himself a drink,
He's still upon his uppers,
And all he does is—Think.

Waft, waft, ye winds this story,
And you, ye waters, roll,
Till like a sea of glory (sic)
It spreads from pole to pole,
Till with a vision glorious
Our longing eyes are blest,
And Justice, then victorious,
Will on his laurels rest.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONG DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP AT SHANGHAI.

In the final of the Hong Doubles Championship tennis competition at Shanghai on July 17th, Messrs. H. Phillips and C. E. Whitmore (H.M. Consulate-General) defeated Messrs. J. Elmore and A. Brown (G. McBain). At the close the "Lester" cups were presented to the winners.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

OBSTRUCTIONIST.

A Chinese shopkeeper, of Bonham Strand, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with causing an obstruction, by placing a number of packing cases on the pavement.

The Sergeant who prosecuted said that this had happened on several previous occasions, and was becoming a great nuisance in the locality. He had warned the defendant several times.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10.

BANISHEE.

When a Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with stealing miscellaneous articles from a shop in Queen's Road Central, it was stated that the defendant was a returned banishee. On the first occasion the man was banished for a period of five years, but he returned to Hongkong again in six months' time. He was banished once more, but again returned.

The Magistrate sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour for theft, twelve months' hard labour for returning from banishment, and also ordered him to be banished for ten years upon the conclusion of his terms of imprisonment.

ABSOLUTE STRANGERS.

A Chinese woman and a girl were charged before Mr. Wood with being in possession of a quantity of opium.

A *lukang's* suspicions were aroused, and he followed the defendants to the Western Market, where, with the assistance of another constable, he arrested the pair.

The girl denied that she knew the other defendant, and the woman also denied all knowledge of the girl. The latter also alleged that the opium had been given her by her mistress, who had decamped upon the approach of the police.

The two defendants were remanded in custody.

SCENE IN THE UNIVERSITY GROUNDS.

A fight in the Hongkong University grounds had its sequel before Mr. Wood, when two men, both revealing signs of ill-usage, appeared in the dock. One of the defendants is employed at the University to look after the telephone, and the other was the No. 1 coolie at the seat of learning.

It appears that some time ago the No. 1 coolie accused the other man of stealing some lamps. This has been ranking, and the other day, following a quarrel, the men came to blows. The coolie sustained a severe cut on his lip, said to have been inflicted by a small iron bar which the telephone man admitted was his property. The other man had several cuts about his arms and shoulders, stating to have been caused by the coolie beating him.

Both the men were bound over to keep the peace for six months.

"SERVICES" ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above fund have been received by the Treasurer during the week ending July 24th and are gratefully acknowledged:—

Brought forward	\$2,041.27
E. Ex. Telegraph Co. (European Staff)	20.00
H. P. White	10.00
B. M. Dyer	10.00
Messrs. Donnelly & Whyte	10.00
W. S. Brown	5.00
H. H. J. Gompertz	5.00
R. S.	25.00
W. A. Dowley (June and July)	10.00
M. S.	10.00
"Redding"	10.00
"Ken"	5.00
C. G. Harrison	5.00
C. Thorne	10.00
G. Piercy	5.00
Total	\$2,181.27

*—Monthly subscription.
\$—Donation.

T. Robinson (General Secretary).
F. G. B. Hastings, R.N. (Naval Secretary).
C. L. Coopers-Henry, C.E. (Military Sec. and Treasurer).

FOR ALLIES' LOANS.

A few months ago the Nippon Kogyo Ginko inaugurated arrangements for assisting investors in British and French bonds in the United States (states the *Japan Chronicle*). These investments are quite profitable, but, in view of the risk of exchange fluctuations, no large investments have been forthcoming. The Yokohama Specie Bank, however, has recently begun the same business on a comparatively low commission, and, moreover, itself bearing the risk of any change in the rate of exchange. As a result, it is said that Japanese investments in British and French bonds in America have greatly increased of late, and now amount to about \$5,000,000, the principal investors being the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for \$1,000,000, Mr. Kishimoto-Kentaro for \$500,000, and the Nippon Life Insurance Company for \$300,000.

CHANG HSUN'S LAST STAND.

A GILBERTIAN FIGHT.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, July 13th.

The battle is over. It had its grim aspects, but it was too Chinese to be really serious. It was almost farcical, only it is not customary to have live shell and real bullets in use on the stage.

When it was learned on Wednesday evening that Chang Hsun had declined to accept any terms short of his leaving the capital with all the honours of war, and that the Republican forces would attack him immediately, the Foreign Legations warned all their nationals who were living in the region of the projected fighting area. Those residing east of the Hutamen were regarded as safe; those living in the west city were thought to be safe; but those living in between were advised to come into the Legations.

As the night wore on, word was passed round that the attack might be expected after midnight. Then later information timed the beginning of hostilities for day-break. Sure enough, the first shot was fired at 4.30 a.m., and soon there was a chorus of big guns, pom-poms, machine-guns and rifles from the south of the city, intermingling with the lesser volume of similar sounds from the Imperial city and the Temple of Heaven. The rumble of the artillery sounded like thunder. It may have been deafening at close quarters, but a mile or two away it was not so terrible as war stories led us to expect. Whatever may be said about the machine-gun and rifle fire, it has to be recorded that the shrapnel was well timed, for the shells burst almost at the same height above Chang Hsun's house and in the same locality. The machine-guns, too, seemed to be in good condition, for they rattled almost continuously without jamming. But their marksmanship was of the same type as the infantry.

It is rather difficult to describe the battle, as it was not characterised by the same determination in attack or resistance that would be the case were European troops engaged. Both sides were more concerned to make an impression by the noise of their respective charges than in hitting any particular object. The Republican troops, attacking from the Yangtzen, directed their big guns on the Temple of Heaven and on Chang Hsun's residence in the Imperial City, while their infantry fustigated the tower of the Chienmen, held by the pig-tailed warriors. The Imperial City was also to be assailed from three sides, north, east and west. So far as the Temple of Heaven was concerned, no material results were gained. True, some forty or fifty braves were killed, and many more wounded, but their position was never challenged by infantry. The few pig-tailed soldiers on the Chienmen soon melted away, and the Republicans were enabled to approach the southern entrance to the Imperial city. By that time, however, Tiao Kun's troops, operating at the western gate, the Tungluamen, had managed to make an impression. Unable to use his artillery against the wall lest Chang Hsun should reply similarly and endanger foreign residents thereby, Tiao Kun got his men to pick holes in the wall, through which they fired on the small encampment in front. At the same time, some twenty men rushed the gate, and all opposition was at an end. By this time Chang Hsun's house was in flames and he himself had departed in a motor-car for the safety of the Legation Quarter, reaching the Austrian Legation first, whence he proceeded to the Dutch Legation, where he was accorded a temporary asylum. This was the real end of the battle, although intermittent firing continued for several hours afterwards.

With the exception of the big gun practice the encounter very much resembled a stage battle. There was plenty of noise, and a good deal was left to the imagination. For instance, the men attacking the Tungluamen had to solve the problem of getting at the enemy on the other side of the pink wall about thirty feet high. It was useless to fire at the wall, so they fired over the wall, trusting that something would happen or that the volume of sound from the machine-guns and the rifles would make an impression upon the enemy. The shots spread over into the west city and may have scared a few non-combatants, if they did not actually kill any. So it was with Chang Hsun's men. They, likewise, fired over the wall, and their shots, going in an opposite direction, must have unnerved many poor people who thought themselves out of

harm's way in the east city. Again, those engaged in street fighting in the neighbourhood of the Chienmen did not expose themselves. If they were requested to fire from what was regarded as a dangerous position twenty coils was offered as an inducement. The result can be imagined. They discharged their rifles irrespective of aiming considerations and then returned to cover. The whole thing was a burlesque. Still, it had its serious side.

A number of motor-cars bearing the Red Cross dashed through the streets conveying wounded to the hospitals, mostly to the German hospital, while many of Chang Hsun's wounded came in richshaws, looking ghastly, but yet with seeming indifference to pain. A French priest roused great indignation among the British volunteers by stopping a richsha at the Italian gate and insisting upon the wounded occupant standing up to be photographed.

Quite a number of foreigners went through the city sightseeing. This was somewhat dangerous, as bullets were whizzing all over the Legation Quarter, breaking windows, embedding themselves in woodwork, or striking against iron. But what was more foolhardy was to ascend the city wall. This undoubtedly afforded a good view of the proceedings in the neighbourhood of Chienmen, but it brought one right into the danger-zone. Two American civilians, one Italian, and one Japanese suffered for their curiosity. They were struck by shots, one American receiving serious wounds. After the battle was over, the Chinese emerged from their hiding places like rabbits peeping out of a warren, and soon the whole population was astir once more. Members of the foreign community visited Nan Ho Yen, the scene of Chang Hsun's last stand. At the Tungluamen, sandbags two or three feet had been used as a rough defence, and two braves were seen lying dead behind them—one with an awful gash in his head, having been struck, apparently, by shrapnel. In the bed of the canal another lay stark and stiff, and at the entrance to the lane leading to Chang's house a dead man filled the doorway. The house was still burning, and the Fire Brigade were playing water on it, while around here were several dead horses and a few dead warriors. Curiously enough, the most apparent material damage, apart from the destruction of the pig-tailed general's house, was done to telephone and electric wires, which drooped in bunches like weeping willows. An unfortunate Chinese coolie, out sight-seeing, was caught in one of these wires and electrocuted. Bayonets, cartridges, caps, and all kinds of soldiers' gear were picked up as souvenirs. Some good shells were picked up also. Visitors to the Temple of Heaven witnessed no material damage, but found the pig-tailed warriors in possession of their rifles and very agreeable to all comers.

In the evening, however, the military took possession of the city. All the gates of the side streets were closed and Chinese were not allowed to move about, with the result that the city had soon the appearance of a city of the dead. There was a gray-like silence over all, an impression which was not lessened by reason of the prevailing darkness owing to the electric wires having been so largely destroyed.

Now for the hero. Chang Hsun, after all his proud boasts about dying with his men, left about eleven o'clock in a motor-car, which is understood to belong to a German. He managed to make his way into the Legation Quarter and was taken to the Dutch Legation, where he now is, probably a more humble man. The others who were associated with the movement, members of the Cabinet, etc., have also gained the shelter of the Legation Quarter.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

At an Examination in First Aid, held recently, the following Candidates passed:—

Second Certificate.—A. Morris and Leung Sui-sang.
First Certificate.—Leung Yuk-tong, Lam Tsung and Un Chow-tung.
Dr. Lim Chong-sang was the Hon. Lecturer, and Dr. G. H. Thomas acted as Hon. Examiner.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK DIVIDEND.

We are informed by the local office that the Russo-Asiatic Bank has declared a dividend of 18 per cent for the year 1916.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 21st July is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 29 weeks
This Year	\$12,355	\$388,496
Last Year	18,447	472,985
Decrease	6,092	84,489

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850)

(TELEPHONE 1741)

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG FOR

BURBERRY'S RAINCOATS

FOR GENTLEMEN.



WE HAVE A FULL RANGE OF STYLES IN SEVERAL WEIGHTS AND ALL SIZES.

FROM 32" TO 44" CHEST.

\$35.00 to \$75.00 Each.

BURBERRY COATS ARE RAINPROOF YET REMAIN POROUS AND SELF-VENTILATING AND ARE THEREFORE PERFECTLY HYGIENIC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES. V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY. THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(467-3)

Powell & COY.

TELEPHONE 211

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S GOLOSSES

AND

HEAVY FOOTWEAR

FOR

THE PRESENT SEASON.

THE BEST AT REASONABLE PRICES.

159

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

BLACK and TAN AIREDALE DOG, wearing spike collar, answers to "MIMI". Finder please communicate with—
R. M. DYER,
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.,
Queen's Buildings. [871]

FOR SALE.

YACHT, Gael Class, and quantity of spare gear. Just overhauled. \$200.
Apply—
"YACHT"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [872]

WANTED.

NICE ROOM with Bathroom and Verandah (Furnished or Unfurnished), with or without board.
Kennedy Road or Macdonnell Road level preferred.
Box 232,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [873]

FINAL NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT 1916,
AND
IN THE MATTER OF HILLS MENKE AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
ENEMY SUBJECTS.

WHEREAS by Order made by the Board of Trade dated the 4th December, 1916, under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act the business carried on in the United Kingdom of the above-named HILLS MENKE & COMPANY, LTD., of 134, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, England, Merchants, was ordered to be wound up, **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that any persons claiming to be Creditors of the said business carried on by the said HILLS MENKE & COMPANY, LIMITED, who have not already sent in their Claims are required to send by prepaid post to **HAROLD ARTHUR SHARP**, of 120, Colmore Row, Birmingham, England, Chartered Accountant (The Controller appointed by the said Order), on or before the 2nd October, 1917, their Claims and particulars of their Debts or Claims or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Order.
Dated this 7th day of June, 1917.
HAROLD A. SHARP.
Witness to the Signature of the said HAROLD ARTHUR SHARP
ALFRED J. JACQUES, Solicitor,
Birmingham, England. [874]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$100,000—current in Shanghai, will be received by the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT**, until 11 o'clock a.m. on the 26th July, 1917.
The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 27th July, 1917.
Persons tendering to state alternatively:
(a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on 27th July required for each \$1,000—Shanghai currency and/or
(b) The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of L.M. Treasury, London.
The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT**, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."
The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.
Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 25 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 55, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.
Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.**
F. J. THURBURY-FELHAM, Lt.-Colonel,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 25th July, 1917. [875]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1917, has been declared. The Dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1917, to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, 1917, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/6 per Dollar.
By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary. [869]
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917.

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **RUSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.**
G. TISDALL,
Manager,
Russo-Asiatic Bank. [824]

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE CAMEOS

Will give their Second Performance in Hongkong, at 9.15 p.m.

THE PRESENT SEASON OF THIS BRILLIANT COMPANY OF ARTISTES WILL EXTEND OVER THE WHOLE OF THIS WEEK.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME! EVERY NIGHT.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.

(Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to Pit.) [867]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be payable TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th, to THURSDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [828]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be payable TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th, to THURSDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [829]

STEEL-SCREW STEAMER "KAHO MARU."

4,158 tons gross. Built 1894.

SALE of the steamer—her Hull, Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, Machinery, Boilers and everything connected therewith, as they may lie at Pratas Reef off Hongkong.

CONDITIONS OF TENDER.

- (1) Tenders are invited for the above wreck. The wreck is sold as it lies, and no responsibility is taken by vendors for any damage or defect whatsoever that may now or may hereafter exist.
- (2) Intending tenderers must deposit at Shanghai or Hongkong the sum of Mex. \$5,000 with Messrs. MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD., Agents of the TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Tokyo, who will issue deposit receipts.
- (3) All tenders should reach the Office of Messrs. THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD., Shanghai or Hongkong, not later than the 24th July, 1917, or the TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Tokyo, not later than the 25th July, 1917.
- (4) Tenders will be opened at the Office of the TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Tokyo, at 3 p.m., 25th July, 1917. Buyers will not be admitted.
- (5) The vendors are not bound to accept the highest or any tender, but have the liberty to call for entirely fresh tenders, or to sell the wreck in any other way they may think fit. In the event of identical tenders, vendors reserve their rights of acceptance or rejection.
- (6) Should the Company notify the acceptance of any tender, the sale is thereby concluded on the conditions set forth herein and such buyers' deposit is appropriated as bargain money and in part payment of purchase.
- (7) The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to vendors not later than 28th July, 1917, in default of which the contract is considered cancelled and the bargain money is forfeited.
- (8) On a tender being accepted, the delivery of the wreck is effected, and, thereupon, it is at the risk and expense of the buyers.
- (9) No interest will be allowed on tenderers' deposits, which will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers on or before the 28th July, 1917, and only in exchange for the original deposit receipt.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1917.
THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
Agents,
THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
[861]

FOR SALE.

DO NOT MISS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

BEAN and Nut OIL MILL PLANT in perfect working order for Sale at next to scrap-iron price.
Please address enquiries to—
"K."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [876]

FOR SALE.

USED PORTUGUESE ASIATIC STAMPS in packets of
30 Stamps for \$1.00 70 Stamps for \$4.50
40 " " 1.50 80 " " 5.50
50 " " 2.50 90 " " 6.50
60 " " 3.50 100 " " 8.00

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executors of the late Capt. W. L. CARTER to sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),
the 26th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 6, Stewart Terrace,
THE WHOLE OF THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
therein contained.

Consisting of:
HALL—Teakwood umbrella stand and hat rack, side table, &c.
DRAWING ROOM—A suite of upholstered furniture including Chesterfield sofa and arm-chairs with "orestone" covers, teakwood ornate cabinets, bookcases, writing table and four-fold screen, and a number of good Japanese water colours, and a few pieces of blackwood.

DINING ROOM—Teakwood China cupboard, and side table, extension dining table and chairs, glass fire screen, pictures, also blue and gold dinner service, &c.
BED ROOM—Teakwood double bed, white enamelled twin beds, teakwood dressing table and marble-top wash-stands, teakwood wardrobe and chest-of-drawers, toilet sets, and bath room requisites.

Also
Overhead ceiling and desk fans, electric fittings, latest designs, a number of plants in pots and one BAROGRAPH in first class condition.
On view from WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers. [862]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSEN & CO., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being **RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.**
In One Lot.

The Property Consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. WILKINSON & GELST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [867]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
On MONDAY,
the 13th day of August, 1917, at 2 p.m., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong,
HOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1894.
Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$24.45.
Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—676 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.76.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
JOHNSON, STORES & MASTER,
Princo's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of **THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK,**
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1917. [819]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITKES & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong,
All the piece of ground situated at Yaumati, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as **KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 209.**

In One Lot.
The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,900 square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1899.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$40.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
at to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1917. [868]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION AND POWDER

are certain cures for Prickly Heat.

Can be used either in conjunction or separately.

They will also be found invaluable for preventing and relieving Sunburn, Freckles and all Skin Irritations.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION in Bottles at

50c. and \$1.00

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER in Boxes at

\$1.00

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 616 [12]

DEATHS.

RICHARDSON—Killed in action in France, on 7th June, 1917, Captain **FRANK RICHARDSON**, 1st/4th London Regiment, late of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. [871]
ROACH—At Bognor, on June 9th, MAY, wife of J. S. ROACH, formerly of Hongkong, aged 48.
WYLES—At Awoy, on July 15th, Captain **WILLIAM SCOTT WYLES**, Commander of the Chinese Customs Revenue Cruiser *Pingchow*, aged 64 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 25th JULY, 1917.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

The overthrow of CHANG HSUN and his Restoration scheme does not, unfortunately, bring China's internal dissensions to an end. The conflict between TUAN CHI-JUI and the Parliament, which was the original cause of the present upheaval, still continues in an acute form. There is a strong party which disputes the legal status of the newly-formed Government at Peking, on the ground that the dissolution of Parliament was contrary to the terms of the Provisional Constitution and was only brought about by the undue pressure exercised upon the President by the revolting Northern Tsuchuns. This party demands the re-assembly of Parliament and the return of LI YUAN-HUNG to the Presidential chair. It declines to recognise FENG KUO-CHANG as his successor, maintaining that while the Vice-President automatically becomes Acting-President under the Provisional Constitution, when the President is unable to discharge his duties, the sanction of that instrument cannot be invoked by one who has recently ignored its provisions by urging the dissolution of Parliament and has tendered his resignation. Neither, it is argued, can a Cabinet be formed without the approval of Parliament. The recall of LI YUAN-HUNG has the support of the eighteen Provinces, but the ex-President has definitely refused the invitation to resume office, and has commended FENG, as his successor, to the goodwill of the nation. An influential signed manifesto has been issued

to the Press declaring that the leaders of the Kuomintang were strongly in favour of China aligning herself with the liberal Powers of the world by declaring war on Germany, but refused to be "governed by the sword." It was for this reason that they opposed the autocracy of YUAN SHI-KAI and are now opposing "the militarism of his real successor, General TUAN CHI-JUI," whose training and experience as a servant of the Manchu autocracy disqualify him from governing China as a democratic State. The action of President LI in nominating TUAN as Premier is described in a telegram which

Mr. LIN HUNG-RI, ex-Minister of the Interior, has addressed to the Southern Provinces, as *ultra vires*, and is attributed to the fact that, at the time, the President had lost his freedom of action, as he was already under the surveillance of the rebel troops. As the plot to restore the Manchu dynasty originated at the Hsachow Conference, "which was initiated by YUAN," he is denounced as the leading offender. General TANG CHI-YAO, Tsuchun of Yunnan, also, regards TUAN CHI-JUI's "obstinate conduct" towards Parliament as the chief cause of all the trouble which has arisen. This, as we have previously shown, is a debatable point, for there is evidence that a section of the Parliament was under German influence. The charge that TUAN CHI-JUI was implicated in the Restoration appears, however, to be diametrically opposed to the facts. Even CHANG HSUN himself has declared that TUAN CHI-JUI would have nothing to do with the plot, and there is no reason why he should shield one whose prompt action led to his defeat. Nor is there anything in TUAN CHI-JUI's previous record to cast doubt upon his Republicanism—despite the "training and experience as a servant of the Manchu dynasty" which he shares in common with others whose sincerity is not questioned—for he took a leading part in frustrating YUAN SHI-KAI's monarchical ambitions. Though he was opposed to the late Parliament it does not follow that he is opposed to any Parliament; on the contrary, he is reported to have signed a mandate for the re-election of Parliament within the next six months. In the meantime, however, those who are at variance with him, prominent amongst whom is SUN YAT-SEN, appear to be assembling in Canton in order to formulate their plans, and it will not be surprising if their deliberations should result in the formation of a Confederation of the Southern Provinces independent of Peking.

The prize distribution at St. Mary's School (Italian Convent Branch), Kowloon, has been postponed until Saturday next at 5.30 p.m. on account of the weather.
A Chinese paper merchant of 54, Queen's Road Central, has reported to the police that some time between April and the present month some person entered his store, situated on the fourth floor of Alexandra Buildings, and stole 150 reams of foolscap paper, valued at \$1,200. The merchant suspects a *faki*, who has absconded.

The children of the Garrison School, Garden Road, were treated to an enjoyable picnic on Monday by the Services' Entertainment Fund. The Rev. Cooper-Hunt, C.T., personally associated himself with the outing. The party went by launch to Deep Water Bay, where they spent three happy hours' bathing, playing games, and enjoying themselves as only children can. Afterwards they had tea on shore, and the excellence of the catering by Mr. Thornhill, of the Soldiers' Club, was reflected in the continued happiness of the children. The return trip was enlivened by choruses, and just before the arrival at Murray Pier, the children gave three hearty cheers for Mr. Cooper-Hunt, who had worked so hard to make the trip a success.
The many friends of Captain Frank Richardson, 1st/4th London Regiment, late of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, will learn with deep regret that he was killed in action in France on June 7th. The deceased officer was well known in Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin. His life was full of promise and his death will leave a gap which it will be very hard to fill. He was a keen sportsman, being especially good at tennis. He was foreman of the Deluge Company of the Volunteer Fire Brigade Company in Shanghai, and also an old member of the Scouts Company. He went home to do "his bit" in the summer of 1915. The following is an extract from a letter written by the Second-in-Command, Major T. Fowell Bury, to Capt. Richardson's mother:—"The Battalion is still in the line and I have not yet heard exact particulars, but, apparently, Capt. Richardson, having led his Company in an attack which was most successful, was struck by a bullet, fired by a German sniper, and killed. I have only been with the 24th Battalion as Second-in-Command for two months, but I know how very highly Captain Richardson was thought of and loved by all ranks, and we shall all feel his death very keenly."

Count Leo Tolstoi left Yokohama on July 12th for a few months' trip in China.

Battery Sergt.-Major (Act. R.S.M.) Louch, a former N.C.O. of the 87th Co., has been mentioned in the latest despatches from France.

The latest despatches from Sir Douglas Haig contain the name of Major L. R. E. W. Taylor, a former private secretary to H.E. Sir Henry May.

The State of Sarawak has recently been linked up with the general telegraph system of the Far East, and telegrams can now be sent to Kuching, Sulong, and Sibul Miri.

Capt. Finch, the Commander of the *Baltic*, which brought over General Pershing and his staff from the United States to Liverpool, took Admiral Dewey from America, to Hongkong, before the Battle of Manila.

Major (Act. Lt.-Col.) H. G. Sargeant, who was Major Instructor in Gunnery in this Command in 1914-15 and also acted as Secretary to the Committee on Commissions, has been mentioned in the latest despatches from Sir Douglas Haig.

Major W. F. Christian, R.G.A., who was a Lieutenant and afterwards Captain in the 88th Company R.G.A. subsequently commanding the Artillery detachment at the British Legation, Peking, has been mentioned in despatches for service in France.

The balance sheet of the China Society from May 1st, 1916, to April 30th, 1917, shows that the receipts for the period mentioned amounted to £233, including £191 brought from the previous year's accounts. There were 129 annual subscriptions. The expenditure amounted to £248, leaving a balance in hand of £103.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHEUNG NGOI SAN PO."] [870]

TUAN'S SUGGESTED NEW PARLIAMENT.

SHANGHAI, July 24th.
Feng Kuo-chang does not desire to go to Peking, but as Tuan Chi-jui has urged him to do so, he and his Army of 2,000 men will leave Nanjing on the 26th.

It is reported that Tuan Chi-jui is of opinion that in the new Parliament there should be 140 members of the Senate and 280 of the Lower House.

Wuk Sang-shan will be appointed Tsuchun of Szechuen.

[THROUGH MOUTRIE'S AGENCY.]

MANIFESTO BY THE EX-MINISTER OF THE NAVY.

LONDON, July 22nd.
A message from Shanghai says:—Admiral Chen Pin-kwang, ex-Minister of the Navy has issued a manifesto on behalf of the Navy, demanding the maintenance of the Provisional Constitution, the reassembly of Parliament, the punishment of the rebellious Provincial Governors, and declaring the Peking Government illegal.

Chen Pin-kwang and Tang Shao-yi are proceeding to Canton in the cruiser *Haichi*. It is expected that the whole of the cruiser squadron will follow.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

17 THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(NIPPON & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.
or to RIES & Co., Canton.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO MAIL

STEAMERS	TO MAIL
SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW" ... On 25th July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG" ... On 27th July, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"TUNGCHOW" ... On 28th July, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN" ... On 31st July, 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW" ... On 4th Aug., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN" ... On 8th Aug., Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 36.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in saloons and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY	31st July at Noon.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY	27th July at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Mahe Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	11 a.m.	Str. from Colombo	1817	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave Port Said	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,
CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	"YOKOHAMA MARU" WEDNESDAY, 1st Aug., at Noon.
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI	Capt. Terada 12,500
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI	"SADO MARU" THURSDAY, 23rd Aug., at Noon.
SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	Capt. Shizobe 12,500

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TANGO MARU" FRIDAY, 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
	Capt. Soyeda 12,500

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"SIYO MARU" THURSDAY, 9th Aug., at 11 a.m.
	Capt. Takano 12,500

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TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERSEA MARU	8,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 5th Apr.

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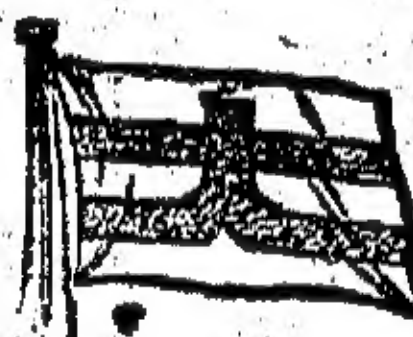
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"PANAMA MARU"	FRIDAY, 3rd Aug., at 3 p.m.
"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY, 16th Aug., at 3 p.m.
"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY, 28th Aug., at 3 p.m.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

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BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

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FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamai, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KALJO MARU"	TUESDAY, 31st July, at Noon.
"KOSHUMARU"	THURSDAY, 2nd Aug., at 10 a.m.
"AKAKUBA MARU"	SUNDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 79 will be fixed.

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